

INTERNATIONAL

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 61-65. Thursday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 61-65. Friday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 61-65. Saturday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 61-65. Sunday, Cloudy with showers. Temp. 61-65. NEW YORK: Wednesday, Partly sunny. Temp. 61-71. Thursday, Partly sunny. Temp. 61-71. Friday, Partly sunny. Temp. 61-71. Saturday, Partly sunny. Temp. 61-71. Sunday, Partly sunny. Temp. 61-71.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1978

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## Coffin to Rome Today

### Mourners Are Given Final Look at Pope

From Wire Dispatches

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Aug. 8 — Thousands of mourners streamed past the body of Pope Paul VI today for a final glimpse before he is sealed in a coffin and taken from the summer papal residence to St. Peter's Basilica for burial.

The College of Cardinals was meeting to discuss arrangements for Saturday's funeral and the conclave later this month that will choose the 263rd pope to lead the world's 550 million Catholics.

The conclave will be guarded

- Cardinal Jean Villot of France: A conciliator as Vatican interim leader. Page 2.
- Church sources say a non-Italian pope is possible but not probable. Page 2.

tightly. The cardinals will not emerge until they have succeeded in electing a new pope, almost certainly to be one of their number, although technically it could be any bishop, priest, or even a layman.

The Vatican announced that the late pope would be sealed in a coffin tomorrow evening before making the 13-mile trip by motorcade from the summer palace in the Alban hills to St. Peter's Basilica.

The body will lie in state in the closed coffin beneath Michelangelo's dome until the funeral, expected to be attended by religious and political leaders from around the world, including Vice President Mondale. The pope will be buried in the crypt of the basilica alongside his two predecessors, Pius XII and John XXIII, and not far from the site where archeologists believe St. Peter was buried.

Workmen began preparing the crypt today.

Vatican sources said that Pope Paul will not be buried in a sarcophagus, as were Pius XII and John XXIII, but underground in the crypt and covered with a marble slab bearing his name. He designed the tomb himself and chose the niche in the grottoes four years ago.

After the funeral mass, the body will be carried down to the crypt. There, in the presence of only a few cardinals and perhaps some relatives, workmen will seal his three-part casket of oak, lead and cypress wood into the tomb.

Under a Vatican custom, a small velvet bag containing one of each of the coins and medals struck during his reign and a scroll listing his major works will accompany the pope to his grave.

A close collaborator of the pope, Archbishop Giuseppe Caprio, deputy secretary of state, said Pope Paul had suffered from labored breathing throughout the day Sunday but "the Holy Father died very peacefully, to such a point that we who were at his bedside asked ourselves whether he was still alive."

Archbishop Caprio said the pope's death was a shock even to his closest advisers but that the pope, while getting ready for the move to his summer residence, seemed to have a premonition that his death was near and told him, "We are leaving, but we don't know if we will return."

He said the pope carried out his activities normally until he began feeling ill Saturday night.

"His great preoccupation was that age and his health would prevent him from carrying out his work. It was a preoccupation that bothered him for some time, that sometimes held him in anguish," Archbishop Caprio said. "Even in his prayers were heard because



The pope's only surviving brother, Ludovico Montini, 83, is kissed by a nun during a Mass in Castel Gandolfo.

he carried on his work until Saturday evening."

All the souvenirs and post cards of Pope Paul have sold out at Castel Gandolfo, purchased by the tens of thousands of pilgrims trekking up the hilly, cobblestone streets to pay their last respects.

In the past, souvenirs of Pope Paul were largely passed over in favor of those of Pope John XXIII. Observers say Paul was not as popular as John because many unpopular decisions fell to Paul.

"If he was not so popular, he was certainly courageous," said a Vatican source. "He upheld Roman

Catholic morality he believed was right," he added. The feeling of some observers is that he will gain understanding and popularity in the years ahead.

"He is like a mountain," said the Rev. Angelo Pozzi, who knew him personally. "He will look better from a distance."

More than 50,000 mourners have filed past the catafalque in Castel Gandolfo. One of them, his 83-year-old brother, Ludovico Montini, told those offering condolences: "No, no, don't worry. Let's be certain that we eventually meet him in paradise."

## Sadat and Begin to Join Carter for U.S. Summit

Sept. 5 at Camp David

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will join President Carter at Camp David, Md., on Sept. 5 in an effort to find "a framework for peace" in the Middle East, the White House announced today.

The surprise conference, involving unprecedented personal mediation by Mr. Carter, emerged as the bid to avert the collapse of direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations and the resumption of hostilities in the Mideast.

High-ranking administration officials and senators who were briefed in advance by Mr. Carter said that the president does not have any secret U.S. "peace plan." He is merely gambling that his personal intervention may rekindle momentum in the peace talks, they said.

A White House official said that the president took the gamble "not because the chances for success are so high but because the stakes are so high; not because the prospects are so great but because the risks have risen."

Washington sources said that Mr. Carter had appealed to the Egyptian and Israeli leaders in a handwritten, four-to-six-page invitation that was delivered personally by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Vance, in Egypt today, said that he was "delighted" with the announcement.

In Jerusalem, Israeli government official Yigal Yadin hailed the prospective summit as "a good and important development." There was no immediate comment from Egypt.

"President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have accepted an invitation to come to Camp David Sept. 5 to seek a framework for a peace agreement," the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said in his brief announcement of the breakthrough.

"Secretary Vance has informed the president that both leaders have welcomed this meeting. The president is gratified by their response. . . . All three leaders agree there is no task more important than this search for peace."

Meanwhile, sniper fire revived between Arab peacekeeping troops and the militias. Beirut's leading daily said that the militiamen were preparing for all-out war.

A Lebanese journalist was wounded by two sudden sniper shots when he stopped at a security checkpoint in Christian East Beirut, witnesses said.

The militias last night unleashed their sharpest barrage yet in week-long shelling of army and UN positions in the southeast border town of Kaikaba, claiming the first death among the Lebanese unit. Six soldiers were wounded.

With the army pinned down on its mission to reassert government authority near the Israeli border for the first time in 20 months — President Elias Sarkis met Premier Selim al-Hoss and other senior officials to seek a way out of the crisis.

Mr. Hoss, speaking to reporters, confirmed for the first time that Beirut was considering "as one

Mr. Powell said that it was not yet known how long the meeting — the first between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin since Christmas Day in Egypt — would last. Each man will bring "a small number" of advisers, he said.

No other details were announced.

"It presents risks for Carter to undertake a meeting like this with no certainty that it will succeed," Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said. "I admire the president's courage . . . sitting around the fireplace [at Camp David], eating together, living together, something might come out."

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said that he understood that Mr. Carter would function chiefly as "a mediator," helping "to bridge the gap" if Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin reach a stalemate.

The Camp David summit marks the first time that Mr. Carter will have acted as personal mediator of a meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian government chiefs. He has met separately with both several times, including meetings at the secluded retreat in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains.

The once-promising Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, begun when Mr. Sadat flew to Israel last fall, began deteriorating in January, when Israel made it clear that it was not

prepared to surrender all authority over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and that it had no intention of allowing the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Mr. Sadat appeared to deal the talks a death blow when he announced about 10 days ago that he would not resume direct negotiations until Israel agreed to soften its stand on the issue of occupied territories.

Administration officials said that Mr. Carter feared not only a collapse of the talks but also the consequences of such a development, including the possibility of retaliation by Arab oil producers.

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Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and William Saunders, an assistant U.S. secretary of state, hold discussions in Alexandria, Egypt.

## But Schools, Hospitals Stay Segregated

### Rhodesia to Outlaw Blatant Public Bias

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Rhodesia's biracial interim government today launched a program to abolish racial discrimination with resolutions to make business districts, toilets, swimming pools and other public facilities open to all races.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the black leader who sits on the government's ruling executive council and demanded two days ago the "immediate removal" of racial discrimination, said he was satisfied by the moves.

"One of the greatest things that has happened to this country has started now happening," he declared as he and his executive council colleagues, including two fellow black leaders and Prime Minister Ian Smith, emerged from a meeting.

But a random poll showed the average black man to be disappointed.

#### Typical Remark

A black Ministry of Education employee in a group of people spending their lunch hour outside the prime minister's office said in a typical remark: "Rubbish, absolute rubbish. Nothing about hospitals, schools, residential areas or redistribution of land."

The Zimbabwe African National Union, led by executive council member the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, said: "We had expected the complete removal of all discrimination."

Bishop Muzorewa, when asked about aspects of institutionalized discrimination not mentioned in today's statement, said: "We are in the process now of doing these things."

The decisions reached by the executive council were confined to the more visible aspects of discrimination. Drafting them into law will start immediately, a government statement said.

The most significant decision appeared to be that owners of public places — including hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, swimming pools, cinemas, theaters — will no longer have the right to refuse admission because of a person's race or color.

Any person who thinks he has been kept out because of racial considerations will have the right to take civil action, the statement said.

#### Government Licenses

And any government license necessary for the operation of a public place will stipulate that admission must not be regulated "purely on grounds of race or color."

In an oblique reference to toilets, the statement said the law will be amended to remove from urban and local councils the power "to provide separate facilities for different races."

It also said, "All trading and industrial areas will be open to persons of all races for the conduct of bona fide business activities."

From April, last year, until the present, nonwhites could operate business premises in white areas only in sections specially earmarked by municipalities.

The statement said the law will be changed so that a black may contest a local election in a white

area and vice versa providing the person otherwise qualifies to run. But this decision is not expected to have any immediate impact since, to seek office in an area one often has to live there, and nothing was decided on desegregating residential sections.

## U.S. House Refuses to Cut Funds for Nuclear Carrier

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The House refused last night to cut funds for another nuclear-powered carrier, as it worked toward passage of a \$119.3 billion defense appropriations bill that was described as the largest money measure ever put before Congress.

In the 218-to-156 vote, the House also rejected an amendment by Rep. Sidney Yates, D-Ill., to delete \$2.1 billion in construction funds that had been included in the bill by the House Appropriations Committee.

Three of the Navy's fleet of 13 carriers are nuclear-powered; a fourth nuclear carrier is under construction.

Proponents of nuclear-powered carriers argued that the big ships are needed to offset growing Soviet naval strength. They said that such vessels are extremely mobile targets

that are the equivalent of overseas bases. They also said that nuclear-powered ships are more economical in the long run than conventionally powered vessels.

"We need a platform from which to project our power," Rep. Richard White, D-Texas, said, noting that the number of U.S. military bases abroad has shrunk from more than 100 to fewer than 30 in recent years.

#### 'Sitting Ducks'

Opponents of more nuclear-powered carriers argued that they are "sitting ducks" in a nuclear age. They said that they cost up to three times as much as conventionally powered carriers. A factor, they argued, that limited the number of ships the Navy could build.

And they noted that President Carter, a nuclear submarine expert when he was serving in the Navy, favored conventionally powered

carriers over nuclear-powered carriers.

"Does anybody think that the building of a new nuclear carrier will deter war with the Soviet Union?" asked Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and one of the committee members who opposed the carrier when it was included in the bill on a tie vote.

As the Soviet Navy has grown in recent years, the number of ships in the U.S. Navy has decreased, mainly because many vessels have worn out and have not been replaced, a point of concern to many legislators. Five years ago, there were 1,677 ships in the U.S. fleet. Today, there are only 459, by 1984, the Navy hopes to increase the number to 525.

Both the House and the Senate have authorized construction of another nuclear-powered carrier. The

## Americans in Europe Angry, Frustrated Over Tax Confusion

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, Aug. 8 (IHT) — This week, the American director of a U.S. corporation in Frankfurt is preparing to return to the United States, convinced that he will be unable to make ends meet under a prospective new U.S. law that would tax Americans in Europe almost the same as if they were home.

The representative in Europe of a group of U.S. firms has written to his congressman: "We simply cannot understand the rationale of a proposal to grant income-tax exclusions to Americans in large areas of the world where the cost of living is lower and to deny it to Americans in Europe where cost of living is higher."

A U.S. newsman based in Europe wrote to his congressman: "When will you lawmakers understand we are not here to live it up? He complained that in the '20 percent higher than in the United States, gasoline at \$2.60 a gallon, triple utility bills and ungalton, triple taxes like the 17.6 percent value-added tax on all goods and services. . . even the newspapers I buy every day."

"I have taken a 12-percent pay cut because the dollar has

plunged," he continued, "but the French tax remains the same and so does my French tax obligation."

The letters were in response to recent moves by Congress to pass a tax bill restoring the basic \$20,000 income exclusion for Americans earning income abroad but not for Americans working in Western Europe and Canada.

#### Exclusion Reduced

In 1976, Congress enacted a law reducing the \$20,000 exclusion to \$15,000, with the excess income to be taxed at higher rates. The law drew widespread complaints as being unfair. More than a year after Congress first suspended the application of that bill, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved a bill restoring the exclusion for Americans residing outside Western Europe and Canada and instituting a system of cost-of-living deductions.

The House Ways and Means Committee bill, which is expected to be the basis of a new law, will come down harder than ever on Americans living in Europe

and Canada. Although accounting firms have not yet calculated the effects, lawyers estimate that taxes on some Americans in Europe could double. The new law would most likely affect 1978 income.

The reaction to spending a year and a half in tax limbo is anger, frustration and, in some cases, rebellion. While a taxpayer revolt seems premature, lawyers in Paris report that Americans are "looking into ways to reduce their overall tax burden." Some tax lawyers say that the number of internal revenue audits here are skyrocketing with inspectors looking for unreported income. The Internal Revenue Service has refused to comment on this or the overall tax situation.

#### Going It Alone

"All this turbulence has made Americans abroad more aware of the fact that the United States goes it alone and is not in keeping with the international concept of taxation and even with American legal concepts based on domicile," said John Frodenberger, an American lawyer who handles tax returns.

The problem dates from October, 1976, when Congress reduced the income exclusion to \$15,000. A barrage of criticism trailed the bill's passage. By May of last year, the House and Senate had suspended application of the new law for 1976 income. However, further attempts to delay its application were stymied by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who called Americans living abroad "mink-swathed . . . high-living jet-setters living at the taxpayer's expense," and insisted on a permanent solution immediately. Finally, last May, the Senate passed a bill that included cost-of-living deductions and a suspension of the 1976 provisions for 1977 income. Last month, the House Ways and Means Committee passed its bill.

Since May, 1977, the Internal Revenue Service has postponed filing deadlines at least four times. Now, as the filing date for 1977 income approaches, Americans abroad are still in limbo. If Congress recessed tomorrow, the harsh 1976 law would apply. But tax consultants are betting on the pre-1976 law applying to 1977 income. The IRS has posted Oct.

15 as the new deadline, but any interest or penalties due would be calculated from April 15.

A lobbying and letter-writing effort launched by several organizations last year has been ineffective. The only successful campaign was waged by the construction industry, which fought to get an income exclusion primarily for workers in the Middle East. It won the fight when the House Ways and Means Committee voted to restore the \$20,000 exclusion except for Americans in Europe and Canada.

According to Richard Kenyon, tax manager for a major U.S. accounting firm, the Ways and Means bill would increase the annual tax burden for U.S. companies by up to \$13,000 for each American employee overseas. Already, one major American corporation in France plans to phase out 70 Americans, replacing them with French nationals.

Many Americans are apparently fed up. "Starting with 1976," said Reid Feldman, a lawyer with Surrey, Karasik, Morse

and Gookin, "the regard of Americans abroad for the American political process has gone down." Some Americans have reportedly threatened to renounce their citizenships. Others, who plan to stay in Europe, apparently have moved to liquidate taxable assets in the United States, putting them either in the hands of foreign-born wives or filtering them through Swiss banks into "underground" assets. Stockbrokers are rumored to be feeling the pinch.

"I've become a father confessor," reported a tax-return preparer. "These people want to tell someone besides their wives they're going to cheat. I'm glad they do. I can't help them but I can tell them what could happen if they're caught." He added that the attitude of Americans has changed. "They used to be willing to accept the U.S. tax burden," he says. "Now the government wants more money and is not protecting them against incursions by the French."

Complicating the tax situation for Americans in France is a new French provision that next year will tax the worldwide income of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## To Avert Civil War

### Beirut Considers Appeal to UN

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Lebanon, its post-civil-war army battered by Israeli-backed Christian militias, today considered calling for UN help amid indications that U.S. efforts to end the crisis had failed.

Meanwhile, sniper fire revived between Arab peacekeeping troops and the militias. Beirut's leading daily said that the militiamen were preparing for all-out war.

A Lebanese journalist was wounded by two sudden sniper shots when he stopped at a security checkpoint in Christian East Beirut, witnesses said.

The militias last night unleashed their sharpest barrage yet in week-long shelling of army and UN positions in the southeast border town of Kaikaba, claiming the first death among the Lebanese unit. Six soldiers were wounded.

With the army pinned down on its mission to reassert government authority near the Israeli border for the first time in 20 months — President Elias Sarkis met Premier Selim al-Hoss and other senior officials to seek a way out of the crisis.

Mr. Hoss, speaking to reporters, confirmed for the first time that Beirut was considering "as one

possibility" summoning an emergency Security Council session.

Senior government sources said that the move was seen as a last resort, but was becoming increasingly probable with the apparent failure of Washington to get Israel to pull the reins on its militia allies.

The UN commander in Lebanon, Gen. Emmanouel Erskine, who was in Kaikaba today after what an angry UN spokesman termed the "deliberate and calculated" militia shelling of UN positions, told reporters: "Israel has not influenced the militias, as we have seen [from the attack] yesterday."

The Beirut newspaper an-Nahar, whose former editor is Ghassan Tuani, Lebanon's ambassador to

the United Nations, quoted an unidentified government official as saying: "The U.S. pressure has not yet yielded any conclusive results." Mr. Tuani had told reporters in New York that it was "no secret" that Washington was trying to restore calm in the southern border area.

Nahar, the leading independent daily, also said that the Christian rightist militias in Beirut were gearing up for all-out war, after battling superior Syrian firepower off and on for six months.

"The rightists cannot put up with the current war of attrition for long, and feel that all-out confrontation is the only way to handle the situation," the report said. "There are visible preparations by the rightists."

## Lisbon Council Is Called To Special Crisis Session

LISBON, Aug. 8 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, promising a solution to Portugal's governmental crisis within 24 hours, today called the military's

revolutionary council into emergency session.

Presidential officials said that Gen. Eanes would follow this with final talks with the political parties tomorrow morning, then name a premier to form a new government under his direction.

The revolutionary council session coincided with a meeting of the steering committee of the Socialist Party — the largest of Portugal's four big minority parties — to decide whether the Socialists would allow their members to participate in the presidential government.

The Socialists earlier demanded that the new premier be drawn from their ranks. The conservative Center Democrats and Communists gave qualified support to this stance while the centrist Social Democrats said that Gen. Eanes should choose an independent.

Politicians described legislative assembly President Henrique de Barros, a Socialist, and outgoing Defense Minister Mario Firmo Miguel, an independent, as the main contenders.

## Dollar Drops

### Gold Advances

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — The dollar closed at record lows against the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc today while gold advanced sharply, setting a new closing high of \$206.45 an ounce, about \$10 below its record set a week ago. Details Page 7.



## News Analysis

## Christian-Syrian Fighting Threatens 2d Beirut War

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Every night, defiant Christian militias snipe at Syrian peacekeeping troops here, who respond with almost every weapon in their arsenal in what appears to be a senseless exercise in destruction. In reality, the two forces are engaged in a dangerous showdown that is closely linked to the overall Middle East problem.

The Syrians, who were charged by the Arab League to restore order here after the 1975-76 war, have made it clear that they will not tolerate further challenges to their authority from the militias. Damascus is concerned by what it sees as moves by Lebanese Christians toward partition, with the open support of Israel.

The Phalange and the National Liberal Party, the country's two strongest Christian parties, have shown that they are just as determined to resist by force what they see as a Damascus plan to turn Lebanon into a Syrian colony, and are obviously banking on Israeli intervention on their side.

The exchange of fire has been fierce but relatively limited. The new round of fighting broke out July 1 and has left more than 300 civilians dead on the Christian side, an unknown number of Syrian casualties and vast destruction to Christian East Beirut and the industrial suburbs.

**New War Predicted**  
Some political observers predict a resumption of the civil war but with much greater risk of a direct Syrian-Israeli confrontation.

Nevertheless, the forces not involved in the immediate conflict have shown considerable restraint. The majority of Lebanese Moslems and Christians appear satisfied with violence and have been unwilling to get involved. Likewise, Palestinian guerrillas have insisted that it is a Lebanese affair and are careful not to respond to occasional shells that fall into their quarter.

Israeli officials, who have declared publicly that they will not let the Syrians "annihilate" the Lebanese Christians, have sent fighter planes to buzz Beirut and have given firm support to rebellious Christian militias in the south. But they are reluctant to intervene directly against the Syrians at this time, according to knowledgeable diplomatic sources.

**Compromise Sought**  
There is still hope in diplomatic quarters here that the middle-of-the-road Christian president, Elias Sarkis, and his middle-of-the-road Moslem premier, Selim al-Hoss,

will be able to work out a disengagement agreement between the belligerents.  
"We are the inactive majority," a Lebanese Christian woman said this week. "We're fed up with the fighting and we hope the president can find some sort of compromise."

While Lebanon's rightist Christians get most of the headlines, they are in fact a minority on the political scene.

There is no accurate population count because there has been no official census since 1932; the subject is too sensitive. But Lebanon is believed to have roughly three million inhabitants, with more than half of them Moslem.

Political power here is distributed proportionately along religious lines according to the 1943 National Pact. The presidency is reserved for Christian Maronites, the premier's office for Sunni or orthodox Moslems, the speaker of Parliament for Shia Moslems and the deputy prime minister for the Greek Orthodox. Parliamentary seats are also divided on a religious basis.

## Maronite Support

The Phalange and National Liberal parties undoubtedly have the support of the majority of the 600,000 Maronites, but they clearly do not represent most of the Lebanese or even most of the Christians. Both parties are strongly nationalist, anti-Communist, and anti-Arab, particularly anti-Syrian. The Phalange is older, better organized, more populist than the somewhat bourgeois Liberals. The Phalangists have a standing militia force of 5,000 men and can easily muster 15,000, while the Liberals are said to have a permanent force of 2,000 and can mobilize 5,000.

But there are other Christians, such as the Christians of the north who are followers of former President Suleiman Frangieh. They are said to number about 100,000 and have a small standing militia of 2,000. They are also fiercely nationalist, conservative and have fought against the Palestinians in the war. But they differ from the Phalange and the Liberals in that they believe that Lebanon cannot survive without Arab aid, namely Syrian, and oppose links with Israel.

There are also Christian liberals, followers of the former reformist President Fuad Chehab, who support Mr. Sarkis and in normal times are considered the majority. But they have no voice, perhaps because they have no militias.

## Minority Leftists

Christian leftists are a minority but make up the cadres and leadership in most of the leftist parties, including the Lebanese Communist Party, the extreme left Lebanese Organization of Communist Action, the Movement of Christian Patriots and the Popular Syrian Party.

On the Moslem side, the large majority are followers of the traditional conservative leaders such as the Imam Moussa Sadr, former Premier Saeb Salam, former Premier Rashid Karami from the north and parliamentary speaker Kamal Assad from the south.

There is an increasingly militant youth attracted to the Nasserite Mouvement, the Progressive Socialist Party whose Druze leader, Kamal Jumblatt, was assassinated last year. The Imam, Mourabitoun and the Progressives all have their own militias, each said to number about 1,500 men.

But in case of a crunch, the Moslems generally count on aid from the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, who number about 10,000 men under arms.

If the Syrian-Christian militia conflict deteriorates, diplomatic sources fear that all these forces will be dragged into the fray once again. But this time Israel would find it difficult to avoid backing its Christian friends, if they were attacked by the Syrians and the Palestinians. This is where the danger of an international conflict has increased, because during the Lebanese war, the Syrians had helped the Christians to keep the Palestinians in check.



The first contingent of about 500 Lebanese Army regulars in Kaukab establish state security.

## As Grip of War Tightens

## Rhodesia Appears Complacent

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 8 (NYT) — As the guerrilla war tightens its grip on Rhodesia, visitors are increasingly struck by the complacency that pervades this sun-washed capital.

Apart from furloughed soldiers strolling the broad boulevards in camouflage dress and nooses everywhere urging precautions against bombs, little suggests that white Rhodesia is struggling to avert a bloody collapse.

The comfortable sense of calm is perceptible along the route from the airport. As the bus rolls past rows of neat suburban bungalows, black gardeners can be seen watering bougainvilleas while black maids in gingham dresses watch over towheaded children. Freshly clipped lawns connect tennis courts and swimming pools.

In town, people wait in line for hours for tickets to a rugby match, and a string quartet from Britain draws a respectable turnout to a formal evening of Bach and Beethoven. Almost every night there is a bingo game in a church hall. Weapons, de rigueur for an outing almost anywhere else in the country, are rarely seen here.

Some residents say the apparent normality masks anxieties that can

be discerned in rising rates of alcoholism, divorce and suicide. But others say that there is a refusal, even now, to accept that the future will bring radical changes in the white minority's privileged way of life. A major influence has been Prime Minister Ian Smith, who has promised that safeguards being built into the majority-rule constitution will allow whites to "maintain standards."

With the town's 100,000 whites going about their affairs as though little has changed, it is no surprise to find old habits persisting in Legislature. Debates in the musty chamber of the Assembly, where 50 members of Mr. Smith's governing Rhodesian Front confront 16 black opposition members, suggest that attitudes born of decades of white supremacy survive even as Mr. Smith prepares to surrender power to blacks.

This was illustrated a few nights ago, when a black member, M.P. Bwanya, representing a huge constituency along the Zambezi River, rose to commend the Department of National Parks for its efforts to preserve wildlife.  
"If these animals were just left," he said, "in 10 or 20 years time our grandchildren would not be in a position to know what a lion looks like or what a baboon looks like."

## Honduras Military Ousts President, Seizes Power

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Aug. 8 (AP) — The commanders of the Honduran armed forces ousted President Juan Alberto Melgar Castro yesterday after accusations of government involvement in cocaine smuggling to the United States and appointed themselves a three-man ruling junta.

A communique by the junta said Brig. Gen. Melgar Castro, 47, had resigned. It said Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia, the chief of the armed forces and commanding general of the army, would head the junta as chief of state, and the other members were Lt. Col. Domingo Alvarez, chief of the air force, and Lt. Col. Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, chief of public security.

The junta pledged to respect previous international commitments. No disturbances were reported.

It was the second military house-

## Colombia Chief Promises Fight Against Crime

BOGOTA, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Julio Cesar Turbay, sworn in yesterday as president of Colombia, pledged to crack down on terrorists and drug smugglers who do a \$1-billion-a-year business.

The "democratic leftist," as he calls himself, defeated a field of conservative candidates in the election June 5. Yesterday he promised to work closely with the armed forces against crime of all kinds, to try to save Colombia "anarchy."

But he told an audience of politicians and visiting dignitaries, including U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, that he would not invoke martial law.

"We will not retreat from the decision to prevent Colombia from falling into the abyss of anarchy. But I can assure my fellow countrymen that their liberties will not be in danger, nor will [constitutional] guarantees suffer restrictions in my hands," Mr. Turbay said.

cleaning in three years due to charges of corruption. The military ousted President Oswaldo Lopez Arellano with Gen. Melgar Castro in April, 1975, after Gen. Lopez Arellano was accused of accepting \$1.25 million in bribes from United Brands, the American exporter of Honduran bananas.

**Coup in 1963**  
Gen. Lopez Arellano had come to power in a military coup in 1963, permitted 18 months of elected government in 1971-72 and then overthrew President Ramon Ernesto Cruz in 1972.

Opposition parties have been accusing the military regime of widespread corruption among government officials and senior military officers.  
Manuel Gamero, publisher of the newspaper Tiempo, was jailed for a week in June for a series of articles alleging that high-ranking officials were involved in a \$30-million-a-year operation smuggling cocaine to the United States. The judge said Mr. Gamero was not telling all he knew and found him guilty of "concealing evidence."

The articles said officials were allowing shipments of cocaine to be smuggled through this Central American nation from Colombia to the United States.

The jailing set off student riots in San Pedro Sula, the second largest city 170 miles north of Tegucigalpa, the capital. The demonstrators claimed the charge against Mr. Gamero was "trumped up" by the government. More than 200 persons were reported injured during the three weeks of rioting, and hundreds of demonstrators were arrested.

**15. What's your brother doing?**  
(Another good reason to call home.)  
"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

At the word baboon, white members began chuckling and whispering. Mr. Bwanya shrugged and continued, and among other black members, there was little discernible reaction. Since 1962, when the first blacks took their seats in the Assembly, schoolboy jibes have been part of the black legislators' life.

Perhaps the jibes are easier to bear these days. Under an agreement with three moderate black leaders signed March 3, Mr. Smith has promised to hold an election by the end of the year that will assign 72 of the 100 seats in the Assembly to blacks. In the meantime, Mr. Smith and the three black leaders comprise the so-called transitional or interim government.

## Black Legislators

Most of the 16 blacks in the Assembly prefer the U.S.-British plan calling for talks with the black guerrillas who have fought the government for many years, but like most of their countrymen, the black legislators take comfort in knowing that white rule is drawing to an end.

For a black, even running for office is courageous. Five months ago, one black assemblyman was hacked to death with an ax by his own son, on the orders of guerrillas who accused the assemblyman of "selling out." It took weeks to find a replacement.

Most of the 16 have attempted to steer a middle course between the government and the guerrillas, but their efforts have won little respect from white assemblymen.

This week, several of the blacks, arguing that delay would only intensify the war, pressed Mr. Smith to accept the U.S.-British invitation to a conference with the guerrillas. Nearly 2,000 Rhodesians have died in the war since the March 3 agreement.

## End to Bias Sought

They also pressed for an early end to racial discrimination, an issue the transitional leaders referred to a committee, which today announced a program to end bias in most public places. Blacks are being denied service at many of the best hotels, wounded black soldiers cannot be treated in white hospitals, and more than 200,000 black children whose schools have been closed by guerrilla pressure go without education, although white schools have thousands of empty spaces.

Among white assemblymen, the appeals were met with heckling. They accused the blacks of acting as mouthpieces for the "terrorists." Mr. Smith took no part in the heckling, and he rose at the close to thank the blacks for their contributions, which he described as constructive. But the 59-year-old prime minister referred to photographs each time he wished to identify a black speaker. The black members, some of whom have been in the assembly for years, guffawed when they saw the photographs.

Among diplomats promoting the U.S.-British plan, the attitudes of the white members are considered tragic. "Smith is no fool, he knows he's got to come to the conference," one of the envoys said after viewing the proceedings from the gallery. "But he is a politician, not a statesman, and he won't do anything that risks a revolt in his backyard."

## Americans in Europe Are Angry, Frustrated Over Tax Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans resident here. U.S. and French authorities drew up a protocol in November 1976, aimed at reducing cases of double taxation. Sources in Paris,

however, say the protocol is not yet near ratification.  
"As presently drafted," said Samuel Okoshken, a tax lawyer in Paris, "the protocol will aggravate problems for Americans, especially those living here on investment income or those working here with portfolios in the U.S." Unless the protocol is enacted soon, Mr. Okoshken said, "there will be no protection next year for Americans" against double taxation.

"The Treasury," Mr. Okosh-

## French Cardinal Jean Villot

ROME, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The self-effacing French prelate who is the Roman Catholic Church's interim administrative head, Cardinal Jean Villot, has for the last nine years been No. 2 man in the Vatican, although more in name than in fact.

Overshadowed by Pope Paul VI and more forceful members of the pontifical entourage, Cardinal Villot nevertheless has exercised considerable influence behind the scenes as a conciliator. As cardinal secretary of state he saw the pontiff nearly every day, often several times a day.

Cardinal Villot was at Pope Paul's bedside at the moment of death and started in his new tasks as cardinal camerlengo, or chamberlain, of the church immediately afterward. The ancient office is dormant during the reign of a pope, but becomes of paramount importance in the interregnum, or vacancy of the pontifical throne.

As churchmen and other Romans inevitably began speculating yesterday on who would succeed Paul, Cardinal Villot's name came up but he was given only an outside chance.

## Centuries of History

As a non-Italian, he has 44 centuries of church history against him. The last non-Italian pope was Adrian VI, a Dutchman who reigned from 1522 to 1523.

There also was a long tradition that no cardinal camerlengo would become pope. However, that precedent was broken in 1939 when Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, who also held the two offices of secretary of state and camerlengo, succeeded Pope Pius XI as Pius XII.

In characteristic understated fashion, Cardinal Villot late last month quietly canceled plans for a brief vacation at Fieschi, a spa 50 miles southeast of Rome. He apparently had noticed a worsening in the aging pontiff's condition and had sensed that the end was near. Priests who know the cardinal camerlengo suggested yesterday that he would not even have told Paul that he had renounced the chance of a few days off.

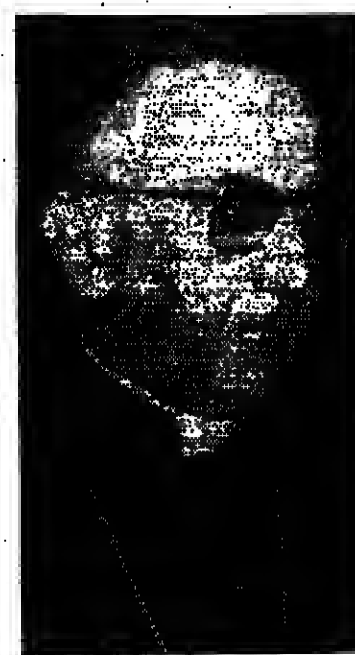
Cardinal Villot, a native of the Auvergne in the French heartland, has spent all his short vacations in Italy, usually in Fieschi, since Paul called him to fill the post of secretary of state in 1969.

The cardinal, who was then serving as head of the Vatican's department of the clergy, declared "I have long been a Roman at heart."  
He had indeed received a part of his theological education in Rome, and had been one of the several undersecretaries of the church's Second Vatican Council, held from 1962 to 1965.

In that role he had impressed Paul with his diplomatic skills in bridging differences between opposing factions of bishops attending the council, and by his moderation.

## Virtues Praised

When Paul, on May 1, 1969, announced to the Sacred College of Cardinals that he had chosen Cardinal Villot to succeed Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, then 86 years old, as his chief aide, he praised the French prelate's "virtues and wisdom of a true man of the church." Cardinal Villot was the first non-Italian secretary of state since Cardinal Raphael Merry de Val, an



Cardinal Jean Villot

English-born Spaniard, who served under Pope Pius X (1903-14).

The Frenchman's appointment to the second highest office in the Vatican was not generally popular in the Roman Curia, the church's ponderous administrative machinery, which is dominated by Italians.

There clearly was resentment in the curia that Paul, an admirer of French civilization, had picked a "foreigner" to run the Vatican's power center, the secretariat of state. Vatican insiders predicted that Cardinal Villot would clash with his deputy, substitute Secretary of State Giovanni Benelli, an old associate of Paul.

## Non-Italian Pope Possible But Not Seen as Probable

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Churchmen here who are familiar with the trends and moods in the Roman Catholic hierarchy throughout the world say that the election of a non-Italian pope for the first time in 456 years is distinctly possible, although not highly probable.

Local newspapers and magazines, speculating as to who the successor to Pope Paul VI will be, today published the pictures and biographies of prelates from outside Italy thought to be potential candidates.  
Cardinal Johan Willebrands of the Netherlands was on everybody's list. He is archbishop of Utrecht, an advocate of interfaith collaboration, and a liberal. He is 68, which is considered a good age for a new pope.

Church history would come full circle if the ecumenist from Utrecht were to be elevated to the papacy. The last non-Italian pope, Hadrian VI, was a native of Utrecht whose brief and turbulent pontificate, 1522-23, came amid the early stages of the Protestant Reformation.

The archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Franz Konig, 73, was also widely mentioned. In addition to heading the Austrian episcopacy, he is in charge of the Vatican's se-

As Cardinal Villot's nominal deputy, Monsignor Benelli often did upstage his immediate superior. At times it looked as if Monsignor Benelli really was the most powerful figure in the church government.

Yet Paul unmistakably put much trust in the views and quiet advice of Cardinal Villot. In 1970 he made him also camerlengo. Traditionally, the post was held by an Italian prelate, and the fact that the pontiff had turned to a Frenchman to fill it was taken as a sign of his intention to "internationalize" the Italian-weighted curia.

"Let's not overdramatize things," is a stock remark of Cardinal Villot. He is said to have been overruled when he advocated leniency and understanding for priests in the Netherlands who wanted to get married while continuing in the ministry.

As camerlengo, Cardinal Villot will continue to live in the sumptuous official apartment of the secretary of state, one floor below the papal apartments in the Vatican's Apostolic Palace. His main task in his present role is to arrange the funeral of the dead pontiff and prepare an orderly conclave of cardinals for the election of a successor. Under church law, he is not entitled to make any doctrinal or policy decisions.

Before the cardinals start balloting to choose a new pope in secret conclave, the camerlengo will administer an oath to each of them by which they will pledge to observe church law in the process. Undoubtedly Cardinal Villot also will attempt to bring about a consensus through confidential negotiations.

Cardinal Konig was quoted as saying yesterday that the forthcoming conclave for choosing a new pontiff would be completely open, and that election of a non-Italian could be expected "with great probability." He also said that Pope Paul's successor "should be young and have a different cultural background."

An Argentine of Italian extraction, Cardinal Eduardo Pironio, 57, might fit that description. His name came up in virtually all serious surveys of possible candidates today.  
He is considered a liberal and for the last two years, has been a member of the Vatican's central administrative machinery, the Curia, as chief of the department for religious orders. He might be acceptable to cardinals who would not vote for any other non-Italian candidate.

**Other Candidates**  
Other non-Italian prelates said today to be possible candidates were Cardinal Aloisius Lorscheider, archbishop of Fortaleza, Brazil, a 53-year-old Franciscan friar, Cardinal Jean Villot, 72, a Frenchman who as camerlengo of the church, its administrative head in interim, led into the election of a new pontiff, and Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, 58, the first black African who has a leading position in the Curia.

Cardinal Gantin is president of the pontifical commission for justice and peace, the Vatican's human rights agency. He was archbishop of Cotonou in Benin, formerly Dahomey. He resigned seven years ago in a conflict with the country's leftist government.  
Accession of an African to the pontifical throne would not be unprecedented. The Vatican lists three pontiffs of the early Christian era as African — St. Victor (189-199), St. Melchisedech (311-314) and St. Gelasius (492-496). All were presumably of African birth.

No U.S. cardinal is thought to have even a remote chance of being elected pope this time. The reason is not so much lack of suitable personalities, ecclesiastical and diplomatic analysts point out, but the reluctance of a vast majority of the cardinals to create the semblance of a link between the church and a superpower.

"If any non-Italian has a chance of becoming pope," a member of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See said today, "he will have to come from a small or medium-sized nation, possibly a neutral one."  
Mr. Davidson adds that the House Ways and Means bill would benefit the rich because of the deductions for cost of living, housing and education, tailored to executives of U.S. corporations with high incomes and perks.  
According to lawyers, the total tax burden of Americans in Europe will likely be greater than that of Americans in the United States.

Mr. Davidson said that the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO), founded in 1973, may launch a lobbying effort to restore the \$20,000 income exclusion for Americans in Europe.



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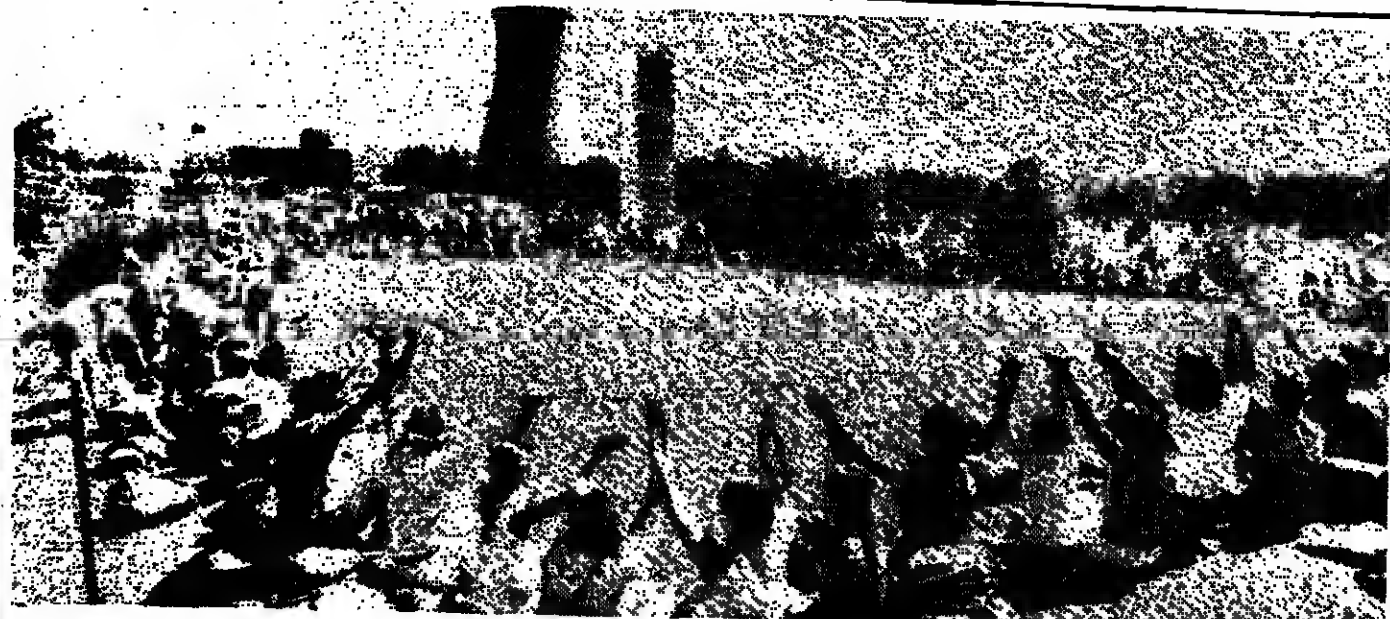
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Members of the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance, demonstrating against the Trojan nuclear power plant, sit near the

cooling tower of the facility, singing nuclear protest songs. After a warning, the protesters were arrested for trespassing.

## Hiroshima Attack Anniversary Sparks U.S. Rallies

RAINIER, Ore., Aug. 8 (AP) — More than 70 persons were arrested yesterday in Oregon and California — for a two-day total of more than 420 — as demonstrations commemorating the 33d anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continued across the United States.

Twenty protesters were arrested at the Trojan nuclear plant here after they leaped over the main gate of the facility. At the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant in San Luis Obispo, Calif., 50 protesters were taken into custody, bringing to more than 400 the number arrested there since

Sunday. Most face trespassing charges. The California protest was sponsored by the Abalone Alliance, which opposes nuclear power plants, and continued despite a court order barring protesters from interfering with operations at the facility.

On Sunday, the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, a woman was dragged from services at the First Baptist Church in Washington after she tried to make a speech against the neutron weapon from a seat behind President Carter.

## As Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier

## 'Hitler's Judge' Filbinger Quits

By Harry Trimborn

BONN, Aug. 8 — Hans Filbinger, once a likely candidate for the largely ceremonial but prestigious office of president of West Germany, resigned yesterday as premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg amid mounting criticism of his role as "Hitler's naval judge."

The departure of the 64-year-old head of the country's third-largest state apparently clears the way for a political leader with a less controversial link to the Nazi era, Stuttgart Mayor Manfred Rommel. He is the son of the late Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the "desert fox" of Afrika Korps fame.

Mr. Filbinger's resignation came after three days of marathon conferences by members of his Christian Democratic Party, the powerful conservative opposition in the federal Parliament.

Mr. Filbinger was influential in national as well as state politics, and had been premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg for 12 years. Announcing his resignation at a press conference in Stuttgart, he said that he was the victim of a campaign of character assassination.

At issue is his role as a naval judge and prosecutor in World War II. In a feature article in the national weekly Die Zeit, playwright Hans Hochhuth pinned the label "Hitler's naval judge" on Mr. Filbinger for having imposed what are seen as harsh sentences against German sailors accused of crimes in wartime.

### Death Sentences

While serving in northern Germany and occupied Norway, Mr. Filbinger sentenced a deserter to be shot to death less than three weeks

before the war ended. That sentence, and another death sentence that he imposed, were never carried out.

In a case after the war, Mr. Filbinger, then a prisoner of war, ordered an enlisted German POW to be punished for making anti-Nazi statements.

Mr. Filbinger's role as a Nazi-era judge and prosecutor was portrayed by Mr. Hochhuth as that of an uncompromising martinet intent on following the dictates of his superiors. Mr. Hochhuth also called him a "frightful lawyer."

Mr. Filbinger filed a libel suit against Die Zeit and Mr. Hochhuth, whose writings have previously led to lawsuits. His play "The Soldiers," which implicated

British wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the death in a plane crash of Polish military hero Wladyslaw Sikorski, resulted in a suit in Britain.

### Acceptable Comment

Another play, "The Representative," virtually accused Pope Pius XII of complicity in Hitler's genocide policies, because the pope failed to speak out against them.

Mr. Filbinger's suit was partly successful. A Stuttgart court ruled that Mr. Hochhuth could not claim that Mr. Filbinger was able to hold onto his position as Baden-Wuerttemberg premier only through the silence of others who knew of his wartime activities.

But the court held that Mr.



Hans Filbinger

Hochhuth's description of Mr. Filbinger as "Hitler's naval judge" and a "frightful lawyer" was acceptable comment.

Pressure for Mr. Filbinger's resignation was fueled by his reaction to Mr. Hochhuth's charges. Critics portrayed him as an "arrogant politician" who self-righteously sought first to deny his role in the death sentence, then to minimize it with the refrain that so many other Germans have used about past activities — "I was only following orders."

Los Angeles Times

## Second Venus Probe Launched On 4-Month Weather Mission

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 8 (UPI) — A multipurpose spacecraft blasted off today on a four-month, 35-million-mile weather fact-finding voyage to Venus.

The Pioneer Venus 2 lifted off on schedule at 3:33 a.m. It went into a parking orbit shortly after launching. Then the engines aboard the Centaur portion of the rocket sent it hurtling out of earth's gravitational pull and toward the barren planet.

Lawrence Ross, director of launch vehicles, said that the trajectory was almost perfect. "From the preliminary information, it looks like its speed will have to be increased only 1-1/2 meters per second," he said. The correction to home the spacecraft in on its final course will be made on Monday or Tuesday.

The launch came as lightning flashed in a thunderstorm far out in the Atlantic. Lightning closer in the launch site had caused the only worries in prelaunch operations.

Pioneer Venus 1 was launched on May 20. Scientists hope that the two probes will help explain why the environment of earth is so friendly while that of Venus, which is a solar-system twin of earth, is so hostile.

## Italy Strives to Save 'Last Supper' Fresco

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP) — The Italian Ministry for Cultural Patrimony has allotted about 650 million lire (\$715,000) to save Leonardo's "Last Supper" fresco.

The funds will be used for restoring colors of the painting in Milan's Santa Maria Alle Grazie church and for supplying the room with air-conditioning equipment.

## Anti-Western Memories Fade on Shamien

By Jay Mathews

CANTON, China (WP) — We were gazing at the old steeple, relic of an empire we would never see again, when the white-haired man in brown slacks and undershirt came up and said, in careful English, "That was a church."

I looked at him in surprise. In three trips to China, no Chinese had ever before come up to me on the street and started a conversation. And what an odd place for it to happen, here on little Shamien Island, the infamous former European enclave that symbolized a century of bad blood between Chinese and foreigners.

The man seemed nervous. He glanced occasionally at a few young people leaning against a fence and watching us. But he seemed pleased to chat with two people he took to be American tourists out for a stroll.

We stood between the church, built by the British imperialists, and a mansion that for the last 20 years has housed the representatives of China's new, socialist enemy, Vietnam. The two buildings, and our conversation, marked a dizzy change that the Chinese are just beginning to learn to cope with.

"I have been here for more than 30 years," said the man, who appeared to be in his early 60s. "I was here before the liberation in 1949. I used to work in the British customs office."

### Mobs, Martyrs

In those days Chinese were forbidden to live on this little island, about five blocks long and two blocks wide. It was a self-governing foreign enclave, isolated from the teeming Chinese city outside its walls and narrow bridges, and beyond the reach of Chinese law.

The situation constantly irritated Chinese pride. A mob in 1884 burned many of the buildings. An-

other mob in 1925 was cut down by foreign machine-guns, leaving 80 to 90 dead. Today, they are honored as martyrs.

For the last 30 years Peking has tried to motivate young Chinese with the memory of those days, when places like Shamien were, in Peking's words, the "headquarters for the imperialists' political and economic aggression against the Chinese people."

Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng sounded the theme again in a recent report to the National People's Congress. "In the 105 years from the 1840s to the middle of the 1940s, almost all of the imperialist countries of the world committed aggression against our country," he said. "If, in the decades to come, we don't completely change the situation in which our economy and technology lag far behind those of the imperialistic countries, it will be impossible for us to avoid being pushed around again."

### Sought-After Island

Yet, on this old sand spit, those memories have almost completely faded, along with the action-provoking fears and hatreds that Chairman Hua and others might have hoped to inspire. Today, the man told us, this is one of the most sought-after neighborhoods to live in in all of Canton.

The old colonial mansions have been carved into flats for scores of Chinese families. People like the cool breezes from the Pearl River and the relative quiet that comes from being cut off from Canton's raucous street traffic.

Men played checkers on the waterfront when we visited. Boys examined bird cages, or played badminton or practiced gymnastic stunts. The six packed-earth tennis courts were deserted, but the national team has occasionally practiced here.

What tensions still exist come

not from the long-forgotten Westerners, but from the Vietnamese. Until a few weeks ago, they occupied what our impromptu guide said was the old Canton commission's house, the residence of the British government that used to rule most of the island.

It is a cream-colored, two-story building, with brown shutters, shaded by many trees with a small, ornamental pagoda and birdbath in the rear garden. Two Chinese Army guards patrolled the corner where it stood, one with fixed bayonet and one with ammunition clip in his rifle.

### Gentle Life

"It is a large house, very nicely furnished inside," the white-haired man said. Since the Vietnamese were ordered home by a Chinese government enraged by treatment of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, only small Polish and North Korean consulates remain on the island as the last vestiges of foreign influence.

The Western powers set themselves up at Shamien after their victory in the second opium war in 1858. The war had won them greatly expanded trade privileges and territory throughout China, but their homes and warehouses in Canton had been burned. They decided this time to settle on a partly submerged sandbank on the Pearl River, adjacent to Canton's main docks.

With \$300,000 and the labor of countless Chinese coolies, a tree-shaded island of spacious homes and offices was created that provided a fair approximation of the niceties of genteel European life.

Christ Church was built at one end for the English, and a small Catholic church at the other for the French. There was a gentlemen's club and a lawn tennis and croquet club.

### Coins in the Dust

The buildings remain, although many are desperately in need of paint. The French church is a factory, its vestry littered with machinery. The British church we gazed at, the man told us, was now a carpentry shop for repairing furniture.

A Chinese tour official had earlier told us his most vivid memory of Shamien. One night just before the Communists took over Canton, he watched two Europeans get off their rickshaws at a hotel on Shamien, toss their money onto the ground, and laugh as the rickshaw men scrambled in the dust for the coins made almost worthless by wartime inflation.

The official said that he vowed to tell his children some day about that moment of humiliation, and he eventually did, several times. "But they seemed rather bored by it," he said.

The man who had stopped to talk to us said that he works now for one of the government trade organizations. His office has helped turn the old exploitation around by making a tidy profit from dealings with the Westerners who flood the semiannual Canton trade fair.

# "We flew from Sydney to Frankfurt and were one minute late and we flew from Frankfurt to Sydney and were one minute early."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



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## Judge Gets Strawberry Shoplifter Out of Judicial Jam in Maryland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP) — A suburban Washington judge could have sentenced Jacqueline Datcher to 18 months in prison or a \$500 fine for eating strawberries in a supermarket in February.

Instead, Judge Howard Chasanow yesterday placed Miss Datcher, convicted June 26 of shoplifting the strawberries, on probation for six months and ruled that the only time she will have to serve will be a half day next Monday working in the Maryland park system.

After Miss Datcher was convicted, newspapers and broadcasting stations were deluged with telephone calls and letters from people who found the conviction for eating two cents worth of merchandise outrageous.

Jumbo Food Market, which decided to press charges against Miss Datcher, expressed regret that the case had gone to court, saying it was a misunderstanding. In February Miss Datcher was arrested at Jumbo's in Maryland by a security detective who allegedly spotted her eating two strawberries.

Store officials said later they pressed charges only because they were under the impression that Miss Datcher had attempted to steal more than the strawberries.

The jury convicted Miss Datcher after hearing her version of the story and the security man's. Each claimed the other had been abusive after the security man approached Miss Datcher.

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## Decade of Damage Feared

## Brittany Oil Pollution Persists

By Ronald Koven

PORTSALL, France (WP) — Four months after the supertanker Amoco Cadiz went aground on the rocks off this Breton fishing village, French soldiers are still scrubbing away polluted surface sand around the little harbor with tiny triangular gardeners' trowels.

"We'll never get it clean. The sea will have to do the rest," said a hunched young soldier who, along with the rest of his 100-man tank unit, had been desultorily troweling the sand for two weeks.

A few hundred yards off the coast, the prow of the ship that spilled more oil into the sea than any other still juts in the air toward the beach. When it broke up on the rocks, an estimated 1.5 million barrels of crude oil flowed out to pollute waters and shores in all directions.

U.S. scientists estimated that about one-third of the oil was washed ashore, while the rest was lost to evaporation and the sea. The spill caused havoc to wildlife and severe financial losses to the shell-fishing, seaweed-harvesting and tourist industries. A recent report by an investigating committee of the French Senate estimated that cleanup costs and damages would total more than \$100 million.

Most of the affected spots along 250 miles of heavily indented coastline are cleaner looking than Portsall. Appearances, however, are often deceiving.

## Trapped in Sediment

Sixty miles by road from the site of the wreck, in the bay of Morlaix where half of Brittany's oyster production is located, scientists estimate that 40,000 to 50,000 tons of oil brought in by the tides is trapped in the fine, sandy sediment. At the time of the disaster, little surface oil was visible on the bay.

Scientists say that long narrow inlets like the bays at Morlaix and Lannion face the most troubled future. Bacteria that "eat" petroleum deposits require huge amounts of oxygen, and the waters of the narrow bays do not get stirred up enough to supply it.

So, the oil is expected to stagnate there, making some of the most beautiful maritime vistas in Brittany ecological wastelands, with unpredictable consequences for the fish. The bays serve as nursery for flat fish such as Dover sole.

## More Like a Decade

In the Aber Benoit, a fjord-like estuary near the wreck, the bottom looks clean at low tide. But every footprint in the oozy mudflats is black and filled with strands of tell-tale petroleum iridescence.

Alain Madec, 57, a third-generation oysterman and the biggest producer in the Aber Benoit, is still destroying his oysters so that "there will be no suspicion placed on the rest of Brittany's oysters."

He spoke optimistically of resuming production in a year or two. But Breton scientists who know the Aber well do not share his optimism. They think it will be more like a decade before edible oysters can again be growing in the mud flats of the Aber Benoit.

Except in deep bays, the ecological effects are severe but not as bad as at first feared. Most of the northern coast of Brittany is not going to be a desert. Some species may be replaced by others, but life will continue.

It has taken 11 years for Britain's Cornwall coast, hit by the Torrey Canyon oil spill, to recover completely. Those parts of the Breton coast exposed to sea and wind action may require less time. A very important lesson was learned in the Torrey Canyon disaster and applied in Brittany at the insistence of Breton mayors and scientists: Almost no detergent was used.

The Torrey Canyon oil was cleaned up very fast with detergents, but they doubled the toxic effects in marine life. What the oil did not kill, the detergents did.

## Eggs Disintegrate Fast

Nevertheless, scientists express fear for the future of a number of species of marine animal and plant life. Lucien Laubier, head of the

Oceanological Center of Brittany, said that it would take at least a year to judge the effects. The petroleum hit Brittany at the beginning of the spring just as the eggs and plant spores were being put into the sea.

"We could see the cadavers of adult animals," Mr. Laubier said, "but the eggs and larvae are tiny, and they disintegrate fast. They are 100 to 1,000 times more sensitive to pollution than grown animals. We can suppose that a very large proportion of the eggs and the young animals were killed in a band extending three or four miles out to sea."

Eighty percent of France's commercial seaweed production was in the area hit by the oil of the Amoco Cadiz. This year's harvest was practically wiped out, and scientists express fear that so many plant spores were destroyed that seaweed may be radically reduced for several years. That could have disastrous effects on the food chain of marine life.

Fishing was perhaps the least hard hit of Brittany's maritime industries. Fish fled the area when the oil came. Fishing was halted in the region for only a month to six weeks. Now, say scientists, fish taken from right under the wreck of the Amoco Cadiz seem perfectly good to eat, although they look underfed.

## Dramatic Declines

Court cases involving the Amoco Cadiz will probably go on for years. The suits over the Torrey Canyon are only now being finally settled.

It is not only in the affected beach towns that tourism is down this year. Although only a quarter of Brittany's coast was actually hit, even towns in the interior and on the southern coast, where there was no oil at all, are reporting dramatic declines in business.

In the Finistere district, which covers parts of both the north and south coasts, the chamber of commerce reports that business is down 40 percent in the hotels, and that there were 60 percent fewer foreigners. West German tourists, who spend the most, were reported to be almost completely absent.

There are a lot of incalculable costs as well. Col. Philippe Millon, head of the French league for the protection of birds that runs the great bird sanctuary of Seven Isles, asked, "How do you place a value on a dead puffin?"

Scientists believe that about 20,000 birds must have been lost. The hardest hit were the puffins, guillemots and auks — three related birds that fish at sea.

## Steady Pollution

The puffins have been declining everywhere because of the increasing pollution of the seas. "If pollution just continues at its steady rate of 6 million tons of petroleum products into the sea a year, the puffins, the guillemots and the auks are condemned to extinction," said Col. Millon.

Claude Chasse, research director at the University of Brest's marine biology laboratory, told of bow oysters from Alain Madec's beds in the Aber Benoit had been found with 300 parts per million of petroleum, a level at which they give off a marked odor and are inedible.

They were put in sea water in an unaffected zone. Within 25 days, they had flushed themselves out to 66 parts per million, almost as low as the local oysters, which have 36 parts per million. So nature is good at righting itself — but even at 36 parts per million, oysters are approaching the limits of what is tolerable.

"We are very close," said Mr. Chasse, "to having nothing but inedible products in the sea. The Amoco Cadiz was only the visible part of the pollution."

## Spain Holding Dutch Student For Extradition

BARCELONA, Aug. 8 (AP) — A 20-year-old Dutch student was put in the disposal of the Spanish military authorities today pending extradition proceedings in the hijacking of a KLM DC-9 on a flight from Amsterdam to Madrid.

Paul Gokkel was overpowered by three passengers after he tried to force the plane to Algeria Sunday. The plane, with 63 passengers and a crew of five, landed safely in Barcelona and later resumed its flight to Madrid after police seized Mr. Gokkel.

The Dutch consulate in Barcelona already has asked for extradition of Mr. Gokkel to the Netherlands.



Force of rainstorms and floods threw cars on top of one another in Locarno, Switzerland.

## Rains Lash Italy, Switzerland; 14 Die

DOMODOSSOLA, Italy, Aug. 8 (AP) — Fourteen persons were killed and several were reported missing today after overnight rainstorms, whirlwinds and floods lashed northern Italy and southern Switzerland, knocking down houses, trees and bridges and causing extensive damage to crops.

Some Italian roads were blocked by landslides or washed out by floods. The railway line between this north Italian city and Locarno, Switzerland, was cut by the collapse of bridges.

The bad weather, with winds gusting at 165 miles an hour, dropped 4 inches of snow on the St. Bernard pass in the Alps.

Twelve of the deaths occurred in the Vigizzo valley, a mountainous area north of here. The 12

persons were killed in the collapse of their homes or were drowned in overflowing rivers, police reported.

One farmer died in Chivasso, near Turin, and a 15-year-old boy died at Camerino after a tornado. Strong winds and rain flattened a camping area near the village of Cossica; police reported that some tourists were missing.

In the Valbondione valley, northeast of Milan, floods reached the second floor of some homes. Rooms were filled with mud and the mayor reported that 100 persons were forced from their homes.

Hailstorms badly damaged crops and vineyards in the Piedmont and Alto Adige region. Strong seas damaged and blocked the rail line along the Italian Riviera near Genoa.

## Since Election of Desai

## Rival Language Tensions Grow in India

By William Borders

COCHIN, India (NYT) — In a suburb of this steamy south Indian seaport, a young government clerk stays up late at night, studying Hindi — a language that almost no one here speaks — because he fears that "without it, there's no future in the job."

In the largely Hindi-speaking state of Bihar in north India, the state government recently outraged people who did not know Hindi by sending them communications written only in that language. And in Madras two weeks ago, the chief ministers of four southern states met and deplored what they saw as an attempt by the national government "to covertly impose Hindi" on people with another native language.

This conference voices its apprehension that any further attempt to impose Hindi is likely to erode the confidence of the non-Hindi-speaking people in the government," the heads of the four state governments declared.

The unusually blunt tone of their statement reflected the intense feelings about language. Many people in this region, 1,000 miles south of New Delhi, regard the language issue as one of the country's gravest domestic problems, with a strong emotional charge and a potential for bitterly dividing the country, north against south.

## Huge Diversity

India's language problems, a product of the huge country's great diversity, have been around since long before independence, causing bitter controversy and, occasionally, rioting and deaths. But the tensions have heightened in the 16 months since Prime Minister Morarji Desai came to power, replacing Indira Gandhi.

Although the official advancement of Hindi has been a national policy for years, many south Indians fear that Prime Minister Desai is less committed to protecting the rights of their regional languages than Mrs. Gandhi was. That helps to explain the good showing at the polls that Mrs. Gandhi's party made recently in the south.

And Mr. Desai does little to dispel the fears here, frequently indicating that "the use of Hindi for official purposes is bound to increase as the years pass," as he said a couple of months ago.

In the last year, for instance, New Delhi has begun using Hindi in its messages to federal offices here in the south, although still

with an English translation. Overseas, Indian embassies were formally instructed to substitute Hindi for English whenever possible in their diplomatic activities.

## Speech at UN

"One of the landmarks," the government declared in an annual review, "was the speech in Hindi by the minister of external affairs at the United Nations General Assembly in October, 1977, thus giving Hindi its rightful place in the community of nations."

Although Hindi is spoken by only a third of India's 630 million people, it is by far the most common of the dozen major regional languages. And it can be understood rather easily by some of the people who speak the other tongues of north India. But it is incomprehensible to south Indians who speak one of the Dravidian languages, such as Malayalam, the native language of about 30 million people.

The 1950 Constitution designates Hindi the official language of India, but subsequent legislation guarantees that English will be used along with Hindi for people who do not understand Hindi. It is that assurance that the southerners fear might be eroded in New Delhi's new, pro-Hindi mood.

Even here in the south, some Indians welcome the promotion of Hindi for reasons of national unity. But others regard English, though it is the native language of almost no one in India, as a valuable buffer against Hindi. As a government official here said privately, "I'd

## Polio Virus Hits 15 in Canada

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Fifteen persons have been quarantined after laboratory tests showed the presence of paralytic polio virus, Ontario Health Minister Dennis Timbrell announced yesterday.

All had been in contact with three Ontario residents receiving treatment for polio, the first cases in the province in five years. Mr. Timbrell emphasized that those quarantined under the Public Health Act showed laboratory evidence of virus but were "not sick."

The 15 quarantined persons exhibited no clinical symptoms. They will be monitored by local health authorities and remain quarantined until they can be safely released, Mr. Timbrell said.

## 'Nice People' But 'Weird'

## Gathering in the Shade Of the Chess Nut Tree

BAGUIO, Philippines, Aug. 8 (UPI) — In the restaurants and coffee shops, the chess buffs sit, often for hours on end. They don't talk; they only move their fingers over their portable boards. The extreme cases shift salt cellars over coffee cups, lost in their own thoughts.

To the outsider, they are a peculiar breed. Their preoccupation is called a sport only because it fits into no other category. From perhaps 30 or 40 countries, they have come to the world chess championships and they speak to each other with a 64-square playing board and 32 pieces whose history is lost in the ages.

"They're really weird," said a hotel clerk at The Pines, one of Baguio's two leading hotels and the indefinite home of the challenger Viktor Korchnoi. The world champion, Anatoly Karpov, stays at a secluded villa. "They are very nice people. But they keep forgetting their room numbers."

## All-Male Gathering

Certainly to the outsider chess buffs are different. A popular pun making the rounds here among the noobuffs has a group of elderly chess players sitting in a hotel room when it catches fire. They play on obliviously, until firemen arrive to rescue them, carrying them bodily from the room, still fingering their magnetic boards. This is known as pulling the chess nuts out of the fire.

All known chess fans and experts here are men, and most of their apparently indulgent wives have been left at home while the men ponder the toughest mental game of skill known to man.

Their vocabulary embraces queen's gambit declined, squared knights and running pawns. Nimzo-Indian is a pithy, descriptive, meaningful term. Most of them are tolerant of outsiders who are interested but who cannot tell a nimzo from a gismo.

## Simple Explanations

Like a harried parent to a backward child, they take 30 seconds or so to explain in words of one syllable what is happening.

"Well, it's easy to see that wild queen is going to give a lot of trouble after that rook sacrifice," says one.

Oh, sure. So far, the 1978 championship has not come close to the 1972 Bobby Fischer-Boris Spassky encounter in Iceland for color. They have not had to lock up the scissors and count the knives, for example.

But Mr. Korchnoi raged through The Pines Hotel coffee shop the other evening after he decided that a woman was staring at him. In several languages, the Russian defector shouted, pointed and claimed

that the woman was upsetting him. "Well, yes," said a Korchnoi friend. "He is playing for \$550,000 and you should be able to look at him like any other celebrity. But it's so damned embarrassing when you do, you know."

The fights over chairs, flags, yogurt and a parapsychologist are partly put-on, of course, in a way that is a very real mental strain on the participants.

But they also are serious. Chess buffs are that way.

## Another Draw In World Chess

BAGUIO, Philippines, Aug. 8 (UPI) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi and the world title-holder Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, played to a draw in the 10th game of the world chess championship here today.

Mr. Karpov offered the draw at the 44th move. After two minutes of thought, Mr. Korchnoi accepted. The champion leads the series with one victory after 10 games. The other games ended in draws. The first player to score six victories will be declared winner.

## Lo Jui-ching

## Dies; Headed

## China Security

PEKING, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Lo Jui-ching, 72, the former chief of China's security services and a prominent target of radicals in the Cultural Revolution, died in Peking Thursday, the Chinese news agency said tonight.

Mr. Lo, who disappeared in 1965 at the start of the Cultural Revolution, was later rehabilitated and at the time of his death was a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, secretary-general of the military commission and a member of the National People's Congress.

The agency described him as "an outstanding leader of the Chinese People's Liberation Army."

He was born in Szechwan province and joined the party in 1926. He took part in the Communist "Long March" in the 1930s and became minister of public security when the People's Republic was established in 1949.

Mr. Lo later became chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army, and was said by some biographers to have wounded himself trying to commit suicide in March 1966.

## Saadia Amil

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Professor Saadia Amil, 48, a top Israeli nuclear scientist, associated with the defense establishment, died here today.

## Policeman Dies

## As Philadelphia

## Militants Ousted

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (UPI) — One policeman was killed and four persons were wounded today as officers who besieged a dilapidated house to evict members of a militant back-to-nature group called MOVE were met by gunfire.

After the shooting ceased, several MOVE members surrendered to police. According to a hospital spokesman, one officer was killed and another officer and a fireman were injured in the gunfire. Two MOVE members were also hospitalized, the spokesman said.

The police action came after the group apparently reached an agreement reached with the city three months earlier to vacate the house by Aug. 2.

The confrontations began in May, 1977, when armed members of the group blocked city inspectors from entering the house to investigate neighbors' complaints about filthy conditions. Last March, police tried to starve the group out with a blockade.

## Wheels to Top of Peak

SHIZUOKA, Japan, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Accompanied by nurses and aides, Yukihiko Ise, a 37-year-old Japanese paralyzed from the waist down, braved foul weather, including the tail end of a typhoon, to become the first person to conquer Mount Fuji in a wheel chair.



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Theater in France

# Jean Marais Tries Lear: He's Every Inch the King

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

SETE, France, Aug. 8 (IHT) — Jean Marais, the favorite interpreter of Cocteau's neoclassic heroes and enduring film star, has turned at Sete, the Mediterranean summer resort, to the role of a vivid production of the tragedy in an alfresco theater, with the night sky and the sea as an imposing backdrop.

As the self-dethroned monarch, he has majesty and eloquence, sporting the traditional white whiskers, he is every inch the king — at the start as he stands in blind pride, wearing horned crown and regal robes, disposing of his realm and afterward as the hounded, bareheaded vagrant in tatters, cursing ingratitude and treachery as the storm rises and his woes multiply. It is a riveting performance, Paris will see it in January when the Theatre du Triangle troupe visits city theaters.

There are as many theories about the playing of Lear as there are about the playing of Hamlet and that way madness often lies. Since the play and its main figure are of fantastic proportions, both have received exotic analyses. This titanic tragedy of human life rises above the improbabilities of its premise and melodramatic action through the author's masterly art.

"There rings forth from it," wrote the perceptive Danish critic, Georg Brandes, "a chorus of passionate, jeering, wild yearning and desperately wailing voices. Sitting by his fire at night, Shakespeare heard them in the roar of the storm against the windowpane, in the howling of the wind in the chimneys — heard all these terrible voices — contrapuntally involved one with another as in a fugue, and heard in them the torture-stricken of suffering humanity."

Some have found this insufficient achievement. Not long ago we were treated to Edward Bond's that transformed the ruined ruler of the Dark Ages into a Victorian capitalist.

But at Sete, Yves Gasc has staged "King Lear" in a straightforward manner, letting the metaphorical sparks fall where they may. In his simple, direct direction, uncluttered by any peculiar interpretative embroidery, the tragedy speaks for itself compellingly. All is fresh, swift, seemingly spontaneous and abounds vitally.

There is effective acting supporting Marais: Regis Chutin's pitiful Gloucester; Jean-Claude Aube as his conniving bastard son; Alain Roland's effish Fool with his stock of wry jests; Giselle Tourret; Annie Bertin as the evil daughters; Claude Alexis' gentle Cordelia; and Jean-Pierre Moreaux's haughty steward, Oswald.

Michel Bernardy's new French version, compressing the original here and there, succeeds in reproducing the mighty sweep of the tragedy and in echoing its poetic splendor.

Bernardy is presently engaged in translating the complete work of Shakespeare into French, and Marais, who has great faith in his talents, is anxiously awaiting his version of "The Tempest" because he hopes next to play Prospero.

Divested of his Learish whiskers and makeup, Marais, now 65, has changed very little. His face is lined, but he retains his classic features and physique.

"I made my debut in Shakespeare," he said after the three-hour performance. "I was a student of Charles Dullin, and my first professional performance was as Malcolm in 'Macbeth,' acted by a young company during the 1937 Paris Exposition. Since then, however, I have done no Shakespeare until now. When I was a member of the Comedie-Francaise, 'Romeo and Juliet' was suggested, but I thought I was too old for Romeo. I was 36. I would never have considered Lear had it not been for the Bernardy translation. Most French versions of that play — and many of the others, too — are utterly impossible. 'Lear' has never been played at the Comedie-Francaise."

"After that initial Shakespearean experience in 1937 Cocteau wrote, first, 'Les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde' for me and then 'Les Parents Terribles.' I was in many of his other plays and in his films. I've done three Shaw plays: 'Pygmalion,' 'Caesar and Cleopatra' and 'The Devil's Disciple,' the last in Cocteau's adaptation. Recently I've toured in 'Le Bossu' and in 'Cyrano de Bergerac' and there will be a long tour of 'Lear' next season."



Jean Marais as King Lear.

## On the Arts Agenda

"The Armand Hammer Collection: Four Centuries of Masterpieces," an exhibition being shown in conjunction with the Edinburgh Festival, will be formally opened Aug. 16 by the Prince of Wales and will be open to the public to Sept. 17 at the Royal Scottish Gallery and the National Museum. The exhibition includes more than 100 works from the Renaissance to the early 20th century, including some recent acquisitions by Dr. Hammer, among them Rembrandt's "Juno" and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. After Edinburgh the collection, whose home base is the Los Angeles County Art Museum, will continue to the Musee des Beaux-Arts in Brussels and to other European cities.

Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include "Circus — Art, Costumes, Documentation," Nationalgalerie, Berlin (Sept. 8-Nov. 15); Jean Tinguely, Wilhelm Lehmbruck Museum, Duisburg (Aug. 13-Oct. 24); "The Rediscovered Landscape" (to Sept. 3), Photo-Montage — John Heartfield (Sept. 15-Oct. 15), Stadtmuseum, Munich; Edvard Munch, Kunstverein, Stuttgart (to Aug. 27).

The Royal Opera will open its 1978-79 season with three complete cycles of Wagner's "Ring" tetralogy from Sept. 11 to Oct. 14, conducted by Colin Davis and with Donald McIntyre as Wotan, Gwyneth Jones and Benoit Lindholm as Siegmund, Peter Hofmann and Richard Cassilly as Siegmund, Jean Cox as Siegfried and Josephine Veasey as Fricka. The third cycle, Oct. 9, 10, 12 and 14, will mark the first time the "Ring" has been given in the Covent Garden Prom format, with 700 orchestra places reserved for "promenade" one hour before curtain time.

The Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet will open a fall season Sept. 26 at the Sadler's Wells Theater in London with a special performance in honor of Ninette de Valois' 80th birthday, including the world premiere of a new abstract ballet by Kenneth MacMillan to music by Samuel Barber and with designs by Ian Spurling. De Valois' own "The Rake's Progress," and Frederick Ashton's "Les Patineurs," MacMillan's "Pavane," to Faure's score, will enter the company's repertory for the first time with performances on Oct. 13 and 14, the closing day of the run.

## Art in America

# Photography as Art: Status Makes the Market Grow

By Alexandra Anderson and B.J. Archer

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (IHT) — An encyclopedic survey of works by the second generation of American photographers has opened at New York's Museum of Modern Art. It will be displayed until Oct. 2 and then travel nationally. Titled "Mirrors and Windows" by its curator, John Szarkowski (director of the museum's photography department), it is built around his thesis that American photographers working during the last two decades have pursued an intensified personal vision as photojournalism faded with the demise of mass picture magazines and newspapers. This recent stance, according to Mr. Szarkowski, who has been a central figure in the developing acceptance of the photograph as art, has taken two forms: The Mirror — "a romantic expression of the photographer's sensibility as it projects itself on the things and sights of this world" — and The Window — "through which the exterior world is explored in all its presence and reality." Mr. Szarkowski's dichotomous argument, bolstered by the presentation of such "mirror" makers as Jerry Uelsmann and Paul Caponigro and "window" pictures by Garry Winogrand and Lee Friedlander, gives the show a somewhat arbitrary framework, and his position is certain to create energetic controversy. The expanse of material actually summarizes current photographic fluency in manipulating the processes of the medium. Most pictures displayed have been acquired by the museum, which, from its earliest days, has accorded to photography the same status as the other visual arts.

**Market Rising**

In general, this status has been accepted only recently by a larger public. Now, photography is definitely where the action is. U.S. collectors have been snapping up contemporary works as well as vintage prints that command eyebrow-raising prices in a burgeoning market. A large number of these works are unearthed in Europe through a complex network of scouts and runners who sniff out the irreplaceable genre scenes, portraits and topographical images recorded by the great photographers of the 19th century.

An elite group of collectors and



Ken Josephson's 'Stockholm' in the Museum of Modern Art's 'Mirrors and Windows' show.

dealers (whose ranks are rapidly expanding) has spurred active trading in these pictures. At the epicenter of the American photography boom is bearded Washington, D.C., dealer, Harry Lunn, whose suite at the Park Tower Hotel during the June auctions at Christie's and Sotheby's was the scene of Feydeau-like farce as clients and dealers collided in corridors and elevators on their frantic way to see him. Lunn's tentacles reach every sector of the market. His success in securing the rights to the life work of such American classics as Walker Evans, Robert Frank and Ansel Adams have made him a one-man cartel. This gambit has been played by Sotheby's — in a rare move for an auction house, which last year purchased the entire oeuvre of Cecil Beaton.

Many of the prime pictures in Europe have been swept up by the Americans. Dealer Sean Thackery of San Francisco paid £5,400 for the 19th century British photographer Roger Fenton's salt print "Nubian Model Reclining" at the June 27 Christie's sale, a record auction price for a single image; while hotshot collector Sam Wagstaff, part of whose brilliant and prodigious hoard is now on view at New York University's Grey Gallery, won an intense bidding war with a fellow American to acquire Fenton's study of a dinosaur skeleton for £2,900.

**European Market**

A few prominent Europeans such as Parisian rare-book dealer, Andre Jammes, are active in the game, but great European works continue to migrate across the Atlantic. However, the climate abroad shows evidence that more public exposure for photography is on the way. Last year, Virginia Zabriskie opened a Paris branch devoted entirely to photography near Beaubourg. The neighboring La Remise du Parc, a gallery owned by American William Burke and his partner Samia Saouma shows all aspects of the medium, including work by young photographers such as New Yorker Robert Mapplethorpe, who exhibited there in July. Two major French sources ex-

ist for vintage material, Gerard Levy and Texbraun.

London, too, has its photograph purveyors. Howard Ricketts, the arms and armor dealer on Bond Street, has long been known for his cache of choice 19th-century prints. Robert Self, in his new Cork Street location concentrating on photography, shows Emerson and Outbridge as well as the photo documents that Hamish Fulton makes of his solitary walks. Robert Fraser deals privately, and last April he organized a stunning show of images by Gerald Incansella, a young Tunisian-born photographer now working in Manhattan.

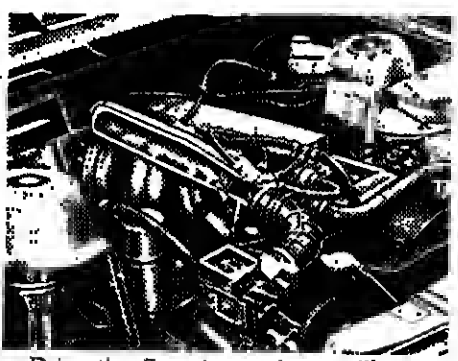
Susan Sontag, in her recent book of essays "On Photography," has said "To collect photographs is to collect the world." Whether one considers a photograph an easy-to-possess history or a method of revealing the inner life, the power of the photographic image — the photograph as a substitute world — has made it a target for the modern art market and a repository for the needs of the contemporary sensibility, both for its creators and its acquirers.

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## Pope Paul VI

Giovanni Battista Montini, Pope Paul VI, who died at the age of 80 on Sunday at his summer residence outside Rome, was the most sophisticated of men. He was a diplomat, by years of training in the Vatican, and this particular mode of action — cautious, restrained, discreet, determined to move toward ultimate goals but at a stately pace — marked the political nature of his papacy. Laymen, especially those who are not Catholic themselves, are necessarily (and wisely) skittish about characterizing the matters of morals and faith in which a pope instructs and guides his flock. But the Vatican and its estimated 500 million communicants do not exist outside history or current political reality. And Pope Paul's particular impact on the secular life around him is very much worth thinking about.

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It was Pope Paul's fate to become pope not just at a time of enormous political, social, scientific and technological turmoil, but also in the aftermath of a papacy — that of John XXIII — that had abruptly and dramatically altered the course of the church on a broad range of vital subjects. Under Pope John the church seemed to leap exuberantly and even incautiously into realms of 20th-century life and thought from which it had been coolly and deliberately distant before. Pope Paul VI, inheritor of the change, and a diplomat concerned to keep that change positive from the church's point of view and under some degree of restraint and control, thus presided over what you might call a measured revolution.

The added degree of internal "democracy" (the word is not precise, but it will have to do) in church affairs, the diplomatic openings of the church to the Eastern Orthodox and the Anglican churches and to the secular institutions of Marxism, the steps toward making more international the highest councils of Rome, the attempt to revitalize the church's relationship with the politics of the working class, the modernization of many traditional church practices and the elimination of others — all this had been set in

motion when Pope Paul ascended to the papal throne.

That his "success" was limited in accommodating bedrock belief and ecclesiastical practice to the pressures of contemporary life is evident. The loss of the divorce referendum in Italy several years ago marked a drastic setback for the idea of Catholic primacy in the politics of that country — and since that time the Vatican (via the late Aldo Moro, the close friend of Pope Paul) had been reduced to trying to stall off and/or limit the damage of a Communist presence in the government. The rebellion of conservative clergy and parishioners against some of the liturgical and other reforms of the Second Vatican Council, coupled with the disappointment of Catholics at the other end of the spectrum with the slow and partial nature of much change they regarded as essential, attest to both the intractable nature of the problems Pope Paul faced and his mixed record in resolving them. We ourselves, speaking from outside the church and, surely, to no one's surprise, would rank as our greatest disappointment Pope Paul's refusal to alter his views on birth control.

Even so, and despite the fact that other Catholics around the world challenged Pope Paul's views on this, we believe his traditionalism on birth control and related family and marital concerns came not from any social insensitivity or blindness to human needs, but rather from a profound desire to relate what he took to be the church's fundamental laws and precepts to the turbulent world in which the church must live.

His impassioned pleas for peace and for social justice and his gestures toward those peoples and churches that had for so long been outside the realm of Vatican cordiality or exchange, were witness to his concern for the life of all. Pope Paul did too much in the eyes of some and too little in the eyes of others. But no one can deny that he maintained the vitality and strength of his church in a time of great social stress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## This Year's Treasury Raid

Among the leading contenders for the Great Treasury Raid Award of 1978 is the airplane noise reduction bill now working its way through Congress. Through a unique backdoor device, the bill would divert \$3 billion from the Treasury to the airlines during the next five years. The diversion would be fairly painless: no new taxes, no direct appropriations, no increase in federal spending. The airlines would collect the \$3 billion as part of taxes that already exist but, instead of sending the money to Washington, they would spend it themselves on quieter airplanes and airplane engines.

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It's a clever idea — if you happen to own an airline and need money to meet federal noise standards or if you happen to be a member of Congress and want to give the airlines a helping hand. But it is, nevertheless, a bad idea. Any way you analyze the proposal, it is the imposition of a federal tax for the sole purpose of helping an industry to comply with federal law. Once that precedent is set, the possibilities are endless for similar taxes to help other industries meet air, water and noise-pollution standards.

The idea works like this: The airlines would continue to collect an 8 percent tax on domestic tickets and a 5 percent tax on domestic air freight. They would also collect an increase departure tax on passengers leaving the country. But unlike other tax money, which goes to the government, this would be

different. Each airline could keep up to 25 percent of the ticket tax, 40 percent of the freight tax and all of the increased departure tax as long as it was spending that much money on new and less noisy equipment.

The key congressional committees that have approved this scheme had to make two decisions before they even considered it. The first was that the current level of taxes generates more money than ought to be spent on airports and air-safety programs; all of the money raised by these taxes is now earmarked exclusively for those programs. The other is that the airlines need a substantial amount of federal aid in the next few years. Both decisions may be logical, but they certainly do not compel this disingenuous result.

There are more straightforward ways of accomplishing the same thing. Congress could, for instance, keep the existing tax rates and appropriate funds directly to each airline. Or it could cut taxes and let the airlines raise their fares. But if it did the former, voters might not like the idea of a profitable airline's getting, say \$250 million a year from the Treasury. If it did the latter, the \$3 billion would not be tax exempt. It is not surprising, therefore, that the airlines and their many friends on Capitol Hill find the scheme attractive. But it is lamentable that both houses of Congress seem about to fall for it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Harnessing the Weather

Mark Twain's observation that everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it, hasn't been true for 30 years. It was in the mid-1940s that Vincent J. Schaefer first demonstrated how to seed clouds with dry ice to produce precipitation. Since then innumerable experimenters have found ways to disperse fog, shrink hailstones and otherwise to defend against unfavorable weather. A start has been made, but scientists are still far from understanding all the forces that determine climatic changes and certainly far from the ability to control them.

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It is against this background that we should read the excellent report of the Weather Modification Advisory Board to Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. It recommends a 20-year research and development effort "to learn enough about the atmosphere to modify it, mindfully and

prudently" and also improve weather management technologies. It also urges creation of a new organization to lead the effort. It estimated that the program would make possible a 10-30 percent increase in mountain snow accumulations and Midwestern rainfall over the next decade. By the 1990s, it may be possible to reduce the force of hurricane winds by 10 to 20 percent.

The report stresses the need for international cooperation. It notes that the United States has still not ratified the International Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, an agreement born of a Soviet-U.S. initiative four years ago. Ratification of that convention would reassure the world that intensified research into weather modification aims at serving the common interests of all societies, not merely narrow national purposes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

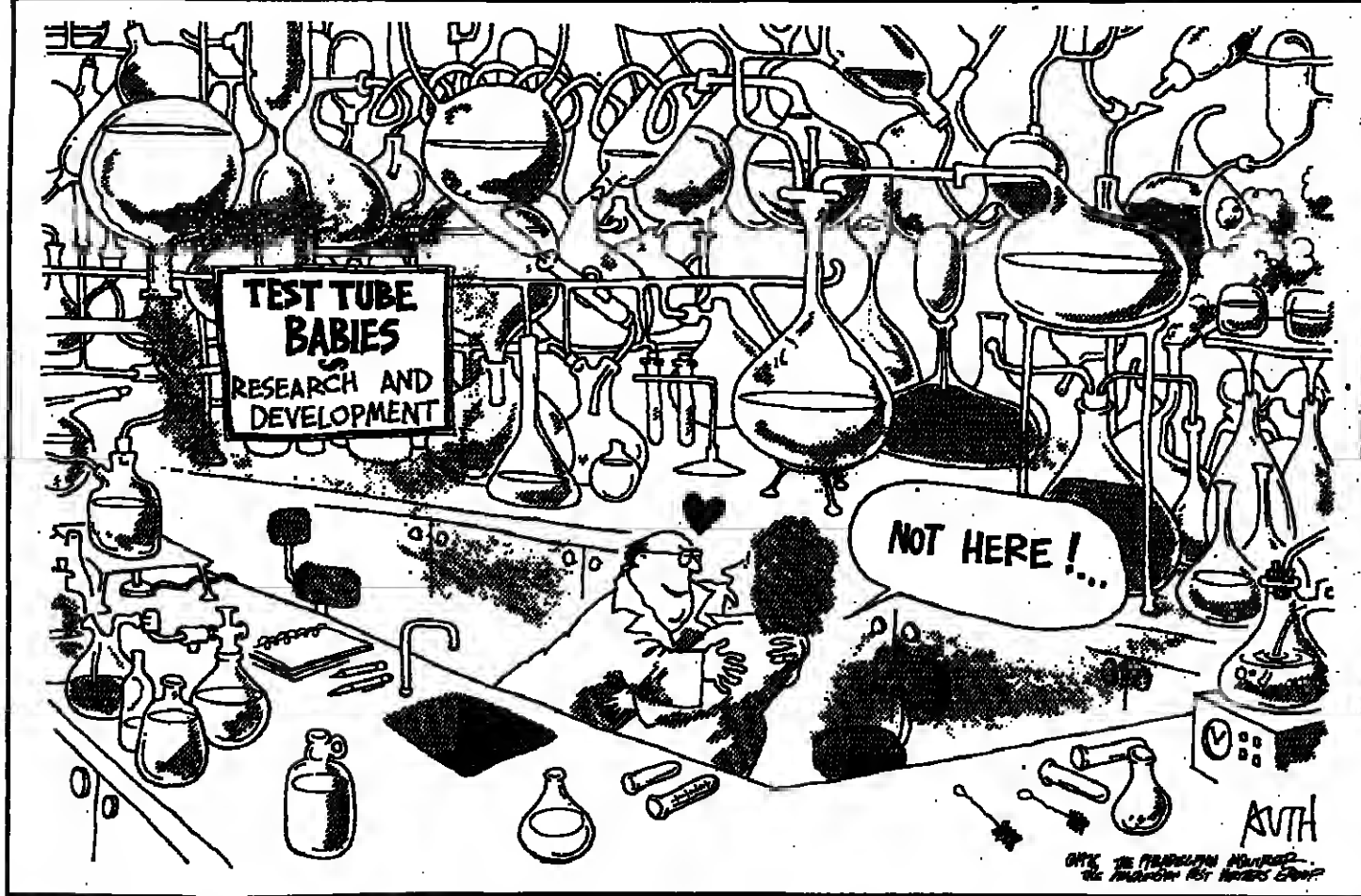
August 9, 1903

LONDON — The Duchess of Marlborough was arrested today for exceeding the limit between Blenheim Castle and Broughton Castle, as the House of Commons relaxed from a strenuous session of debate on the Motor Car Bill, which was passed last night. The bill, which provides for a maximum speed limit of 20 miles an hour, and imposes penalties for reckless and dangerous driving, has been the subject of much controversy.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1928

CHICAGO — George E. Brennan, Democratic chairman of Illinois and leader of the Midwest Democratic group, died early today leaving Democratic presidential candidate Al Smith's forces in a state of shock. Brennan, who was the chief architect of Gov. Smith's Midwest strategy, died as a result of septic poisoning incurred during the extraction of two teeth last week. Brennan's death damages Smith's chances of carrying the Midwest in November.



## Questions on Life in the Test Tube

By Richard A. McCormick

WASHINGTON — The birth of Louise Brown should be a cause of joy and gratitude. Nature (blocked oviducts) has been outwitted and Louise is apparently healthy and normal. Three cheers for Dr. Patrick Steptoe and Dr. Robert Edwards! So what else is new? That is probably the reaction of very many to the "test-tube baby."

It is, I believe, a myopic reaction. It focuses on benefits and results in a narrowly individualistic way. Since we are social human beings, our actions always occur in a context and have social repercussions, implications, and possibly, social costs. No person is an island; nor is any couple, any physician, or any laboratory for that matter.

It is the U.S. way to measure by immediate results. We are an interventionist people. If the elderly become bothersome, dysfunctional or dependent, we isolate them in leisure worlds, hospitals for the chronically ill, and homes for the aged. If pregnancy is a nuisance, we end it. Many say the answer to industrial pollution is more technology. The questions come later. Sometimes too late. If our pesticides are carcinogenic, have we not missed a turn?

### Questions

The *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer that resulted in the birth of Louise Brown raises serious social issues and policy questions. To achieve a uterine fix, several ova must be fertilized.

Dr. Steptoe estimated that he had, in his research, gone through roughly 200 fertilized ova. What are these "discards"? Were they mini-abortions? I am not sure. But there is a problem here. After all, the only thing standing between an eight-cell zygote and Louise Brown is a uterine home for nine months. Being a zygote is part of the history of all of us. We may differ on our evaluation of nascent life at this state, but we should not close our eyes.

Then again, where does embryo transfer stop? With husband and wife? There are many who have no serious moral objection to artificial insemination by donor. It has been practiced for years in this country. Can there be any consistent and compelling argument against donor *in vitro* fertilization for these people? And then there is the host, or surrogate, womb for the malfunctioning uterus, or the third-party ovum for the woman without ovaries, or the unattractive woman. Is it really impossible to imagine a movie star in the future auctioning an ovum for charity? To stem the cries of "Ah, c'mon!" it is well to recall that David Rivkin's book about an allegedly successful "cloning" of a human being, "In His Image" was on the best-seller list as nonfiction.

A nation of hero worshippers where the family is already under serious assault is not likely to balk at a little sperm and ovum mixing or even a great deal of it. None of this need happen, of course. But today's incredulities are too often tomorrow's headlines. The slope is slippery in all places.

Furthermore, if *in vitro* fertilization is done to conquer sterility today, will not donor *in vitro* reproduction minimize the risk of genetic disease be the next step? After all, everyone wants a healthy baby. At that point the specter of positive eugenics is at our back door with all its enormous problems. For instance, what qualities are to be bred in, what defects screened out? What constitutes the "desirable human being"? And who decides this?

### Is It Cricket?

And on and on the questions go. Is it ethically cricket if certain unknown and potentially devastating hazards of deformity are borne by a prospective and unconscious child for the benefit of the parents? Daniel Callaghan of the Hastings Center remarked that "the history of medicine is full in instances where things were done unethically but led to benefits for people." Correct. But are we really better off? Do past *factum* results erase the unethical character of what we have done? If they do, we must be ready to accept this in other areas, such as polio.

Just a little moral chicanery can achieve some pretty big shortcuts. Again, how much embryo transfer was attempted in subhuman primates to minimize these risks?

What happens if the fetus is discovered by amniocentesis to be defective? Do we simply abort and start over? Is there perhaps a cultural schizophrenia involved in test-tube culture when over a million legal abortions of mostly healthy pregnancies occur annually in the United States? Is it a healthy direction for organized medicine increasingly to "treat" the desires of people, especially at a time when primary care and preventive medicine is beyond the reach of so many in this country? Will the introduction of sophisticated and powerful technology into the beginnings of life lead us to view nascent life as a "product," a consumer item, especially when this technology involves numerous "discards"?

All of these questions may have decent, and acceptable answers. There may be controls that will keep 1984 forever six years away. After all, there is nothing inherently wrong with artificiality, even when it operates in extension and support of the procreative process. But when it does, we are touching, closely on some basic human values: marriage and the family, human sexuality and personal identity. When we deal with such profound values, special caution is the mark of wisdom. A good historical memory should tell us that much. But it should also tell us two more things.

First, that technology can, at times, represent a mixed blessing. Second, it should warn us that

the best way to discern blessing from burden is through open public discussion before the fact.

Some scientists are accustomed to announcing awesome breakthroughs and then adding, almost as an afterthought, that these might raise serious ethical problems. If we are to remain ethically sensitive, should not these problems be raised before the technology is introduced and applied? Or is it really better to discover only afterwards that our pesticides are carcinogens?

Richard A. McCormick, S.J., is professor of Christian ethics at The Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Energy Needs in Two Worlds

By Stuart Van Dyke Jr.

CHICAGO — There is a good deal of talk about the excessive and wasteful use of energy in the United States.

Europeans are especially critical, telling us that our average energy consumption is two of three times as great as theirs. Before we agree to cut our supplies in half, we should examine this comparison. Without denying the necessity for energy conservation, or that there is too much waste, there are nevertheless a number of good reasons why the average American needs more fuel than the average European.

### Climate

To begin with, the most basic cause, the climate of Western Europe, is a good deal more hospitable to human habitation than our own. Since Paris or London rarely experience freezing weather, and since the summers are generally cool and pleasant, the need for centralized heating and air-conditioning is restricted.

There is no question on the other hand that civilized living in the northern half of the United States requires an effective system of artificial warmth. Are the people of Buffalo really expected to use the same amount of fuel as the people of Amsterdam? Stockholm might be a better example, but the fact is, a much greater percentage of our population lives in this cold climate zone than is the case in Western Europe.

Just as U.S. winters are colder, U.S. summers are hotter, and we take back the great advances in air-

conditioning that have made life more productive and agreeable would be a serious sacrifice.

Next, the often derided U.S. dependence on the car is simply too real a fact to be changed overnight by right-thinking people. It is not greater intelligence on the part of Europeans that makes them less dependent, but merely the fact that their cities were functioning superbly before the car was invented. Furthermore, the United States has had a 500 percent population growth in the last 100 years, far greater than that experienced by any European country, and these 160 million Europeans have accommodated themselves to our country, naturally enough, with the aid of the internal-combustion engine.

### Car Dependence

With the possible exception of a few of our older cities on the Eastern seaboard, the United States is now structurally dependent on the car in a way unlike any European country. Consequently, we are stuck with it until a long, expensive and disruptive transfer to efficient public transportation can occur. This problem should be tackled, but until it is Americans will need more energy simply to remain on a par with Western Europe. More energy-efficient cars can help, but not solve this requirement.

There is another crucial structural difference between ourselves and Europe. Due largely to the availability of cheap energy, we have developed a genuinely national economy as well as a national cultural unit. In one way or another, the

livelihood and emotional satisfaction of most people in the United States depend on smooth and easy communication over an area of approximately 3 million square miles. Would it be possible to maintain this communication with the same amount of fuel the West Germans use over their 94,000 square miles? Unfortunately, without a continued supply of cheap energy our civilization will founder.

It would be an error to believe that by operating on this scale we are recklessly extravagant. We have neither the population density of Europe nor the thousand-year history that has made the European countries relatively self-sufficient economically and intellectually. As a result, California and Midwestern farmers must look much farther afield for their markets than their French or West German counterparts. While the Neapolitan can buy his car from Turin, the Texan gets his from Detroit; the bright student from Birmingham goes to Oxford, the bright one from Minneapolis goes to Harvard.

Although an economy our size requires a lot of energy, it is used for the productive purpose of ameliorating our standard of living, which, if anything, is now lower than that of many Europeans. It is not difficult to foresee that if our supplies were cut to the level of Europe's, depression and civil disorder would ensue. It is obvious that we should not be the only ones worried about these consequences: The security of Western Europe depends on a stronger, unified and determined United States.

### Runs Risk

Without adequate energy, however, the United States runs the risk of becoming poor, backward and dislocated, not to mention cold. For Europe's sake, as well as our own, we should not be intimidated by this comparison.

These remarks point out that we have legitimate requirements that must be recognized. They are not meant to free Americans from the problem of conserving fuel, for that will probably be a matter about which we have no choice. Showing that we need energy is one thing; assuring an uninterrupted supply is another. No matter how that can be achieved, it will surely need the cooperation of our friends across the Atlantic.

Stuart Van Dyke Jr. is a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Chicago. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Captive Nations

Stephen Rosenfield's article "The Captive Nations Fantasy" (JHT, July 18) proves that he is still balking the "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine."

That is, the doctrine of "organic relationship" between countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Fortunately, this doctrine never became a U.S. policy and was repudiated by Mr. Sonnenfeldt himself at his hearings before the House Committee on International Relations on April 12, 1976.

Besides, Mr. Rosenfield's article is based upon some wrong premises. He takes, for instance, to account the human rights policy as "applying only to individual rights and not to national rights, but disregards completely those provisions of the Helsinki agreement which confirm the right of each nation to self-determination."

Mr. Rosenfield also assumes wrongly that with the exception of the first generation emigrants from the Ukraine and Hungary, other ethnic did not seem to care about "captive nations." Contrary to that opinion, the World Congress of POLONIA held on May 25-28 in Toronto, with representatives from 18 countries including the United States, adopted first of all a resolution demanding the restoration of freedom, independence and democratic system of government to Poland and other countries of Eastern Europe.

The greatest mistake of Mr. Rosenfield consists in the fact that he presented in his article only the U.S. side of the problem of captive nations as he understands it, but totally ignored the European

side that is the rightful aspirations of about 80 million people who, aided by the "Captive Nations Week" or without this aid, will never stop striving to regain their freedom and independence.

STEFAN KORBONSKI

Chairman,  
Assembly of Captive  
European Nations.

New York.

### Taxpayer's Cry

Re: (JHT, July 20) — "As Mr. Califano noted, there is little incentive for hospitals to cut costs, because third parties — insurance and the government — rather than the consumers, pay most of the bills."

This statement is sheer bureaucratic hogwash. The public pays the insurance in ever-increasing premiums and the public pays for the bloated inefficiencies of HEW — and the rest — through taxes.

J. WILLIAMS.

St. Mitre les Remparts, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## Political Bite of U.S. Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The true cost of inflation now comes home once again. But far more in the form of political bite than soaring prices.

For the inflationary condition unsettles the center, gives the initiative to the right, and puts liberals on the defensive. It thus shatters the fabric of national consensus.

Inflation is political dynamite because of its impact on that quintessential figure of the majority — the middle-class taxpayer with an annual income ranging from \$15,000 to \$30,000. Most middle-income people earn higher salaries as a result of inflation. Their houses and other property appreciate — sometimes enormously.

But the increase in income tends to lag behind the rise in prices. Nevertheless, bigger taxes have to be paid because of entry into the higher bracket. Houses and other property usually cannot be sold but far higher property taxes have to be paid because of the increase in valuation.

The upshot is a decline in standard of living, despite an ostensible rise in income. The sense of having been duped, cheated and gulled — the keenest psychological consequence of inflation — is thus accomplished. It yields, on the part of the normally permissive majority, feelings of hostility toward government and most of its works, especially taxes.

In that climate, the ideological and demagogues of the right acquire heavy clout. A doctrinaire free-enterpriser, former Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, now taken seriously as a spokesman for the Reagan Revolution, because he shows a sign of inclining toward the center, is not good enough for the Republican right. The conservatives have put a gun in Gov. Reagan's back by persuading an even more conservative figure, Congressman Philip Crane of Illinois, to announce for the 1980 Republican nomination.

With the center uneasy and the right on the warpath, the disposition of the Congress is to favor, in the name of tax relief, measures which help the rich and hurt the poor. Thus the administration sent to the Congress a tax reduction bill tilted heavily toward persons with incomes over \$15,000. What is emerging from the House Ways and Means Committee is a bill heavily tilted, especially in its reduction of capital gains, toward the higher and middle-income taxpayers.

### Higher Prices

In energy, the original administration proposals favored conservation through taxes designed to drive up prices without increasing industry profits. What is emerging from the Congress is a boost for production by higher prices for the oil and gas companies.

Rather than risk defeat of the national health insurance proposal, the administration has announced it would delay the start until 1980. Only the other day a House subcommittee delayed, and perhaps killed forever, a critical measure for a supplementary financial aid to the big drugs.

The developments inevitably cause leaders allied with the poor: the people to build defensive barriers. Two liberal senators, James Abourezk of South Dakota and Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio, have mounted a filibuster against the natural gas bill. Douglas Fraser, of the United Auto Workers, resigned from the president's labor-management council with a blast at the "class war" attitude of business.

Far more important is the double-edged blow on the drum struck by Sen. Edward Kennedy against concessions to the Carter administration to rightist pressures. With President George Meany of the AFL-CIO at his side, he first denounced the stretch-out in the national health program. In a notable speech last week, he contrasted the "self-destruct" mechanism attached to national health insurance with the favors given to the oil and gas producers in the energy bill.

What all this portends is government drift. The Carter administration cannot make good on its major commitments. Foreign investors express their doubts, in a daily publicity cite on the administration, by moving assets from dollars into gold, Japanese yen, Deutsche marks and other currencies. U.S. institutions unable to buy gold or foreign currency, hedge against inflation by putting money into equities — which explains the crazy rise in the stock market.

Those who favor weak government may find this condition palatable. To those of us who prefer mastery over drift, it is appalling. It announces that the Carter administration must soon come up with strong measures to cage that political monster — inflation.



PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1978

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## Dollar Sets Lows Against Mark, Swiss Franc; Gold Ends at High

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to record lows against the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc while gold closed at a record high end-of-day level of \$266.45.

The mark was the main point of interest. It closed above 50 cents for the first time ever after the dollar slumped through the 2.00-DM barrier unimpeded by any significant intervention on its behalf from the Bundesbank.

The 2.00-DM level was actually first breached overnight during Asian dealings, but European dealers took a hesitant stance in morning trading, awaiting the official midday fixing in Frankfurt. The market "half expected" the Bundesbank to push the dollar back above 2 DM at the fixing, one dealer said, but when the central bank failed to buy any dollars at all, allowing the U.S. currency to be fixed at 1.9890 DM, the new DM uptrend seemed confirmed.

"It looks like we're headed for a 1.95-DM dollar now," a dealer in London remarked.

The dollar closed the European day around 1.9869 DM, down from 2.0084 DM yesterday. It also ended the day at a record low of 1.6940 Swiss francs, down from 1.7063 yesterday.

### Below Intraday High

Gold advanced to a record \$266.45 an ounce at the close of European trading, up nearly \$3 from yesterday. The closing price was somewhat below gold's all-time intraday high, however, which was about \$267.35 near the opening of European trading last Tuesday.

There was no particular news today to which the dollar's decline could be attributed. Indeed, some favorable sentiment toward the currency developed late in the day when the White House announced Egypt and Israel had agreed to a new summit meeting at Camp David, but dealers said a tentative firming tendency in the dollar was overwhelmed by commercial sell orders, many coming from the United States.

"They're hitting all our bids," a dealer here remarked, indicating that U.S. banks were selling dollars and buying marks at whatever rate the European bank said it was willing to buy the U.S. currency. Trading was hectic, he said.

The mark, which remained somewhat out of favor after the mid-July Bonn economic summit, began a new upward movement about a week ago, chasing recent strong gains by the Swiss franc and the yen. Traders had been hesitant to buy marks until Chancellor Helmut Schmidt disclosed the details of a summit pledge to deploy new measures to stimulate the West German economy, fearing that the plans might prove both inflationary and difficult to finance.

### Impact Is Diagnosed

These fears were apparently overdone, however. The stimulative impact of the new proposals, which included tax cuts in 1979 and 1980 and a modest increase in government spending, has been diagnosed as relatively slight by most analysts. Moreover, Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer said today the borrowing requirement of West Germany's federal and state governments in 1978 would total about \$2.8 billion DM, down from \$3.9 billion DM originally budgeted. The revision was attributed to expectations of higher tax revenues.

The latest issue of World Financial Markets, published by Morgan Guaranty Trust, helped to explain the attraction of the mark in the current circumstances. It pointed out that recent strong advances by the yen and the Swiss franc had resulted in trade-weighted, inflation-adjusted gains of 24.3 and 23.1 percent, respectively, for those currencies against the dollar over the 12 months ended July. In contrast, the mark actually declined 3.3 percent against the dollar on the same basis.

In other words, the mark failed to gain as much ground as it should have as a result of the country's low rate of inflation. The yen and the Swiss franc, by comparison, appear to have advanced excessively.

In line with such considerations, some funds have been flowing out of yen, Swiss francs and pounds in recent days into marks as well as out of dollars, dealers said. As a result, the dollar has lost ground against these other currencies.

The dollar ended the European day at 187.50 yen, down from 189 yesterday, but above its record closing low in Europe of 185.85 a week earlier. It also fell to 4.3627 French francs from 4.3685, to 2.1605 guilders from 2.1790, to 31.41 Belgian francs from 31.69 and to 836.75 lire from 839.70.

The pound advanced to \$1.9335 from \$1.9298, but some uncertainty set in after a larger rise than expected in U.K. commercial bank liquidity was announced late in the afternoon. The government had been expected to cut interest rates in the near future, which might have weakened sterling, but prospects of that now look less likely. Thus some analysts see the pound continuing to be firm in the near term.

The mark's strong gains continued to trouble the European joint currency float, or "snake," with the Belgian franc in particular hard pressed to keep up the pace. The Bundesbank was again forced to buy francs to prevent the Belgian currency from slipping through its floor level in the arrangement. In Brussels, bankers were expecting a large increase in the discount rate to help keep funds in the country. If the boost materializes, higher interest rates seem likely to the Netherlands as well.

The Belgian franc, and to a lesser extent the guilder, have been under downward pressure ever since EEC heads of government announced at a summit in Bremen early last month plans for a new, enlarged European currency arrangement to better protect industrialists in the region against the destabilizing effects of a chronically weak dollar. Some foreign-exchange experts believe such a scheme can not be implemented without an upward adjustment of the parity of the mark against such currencies as the Belgian franc.

### Diamond Prices Up 30%, De Beers Says

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters) — Diamond prices are going up 30 percent, De Beers Consolidated Mines announced today. The increase will take effect on Aug. 21 at its next "sighting," or sale. At the same time, it said it will discontinue its surcharge on rough gem diamonds.

The surcharge — begun in March to "restore a reasonable relationship between the market price of polished diamonds at retail level" — had ranged from 40 percent in March to 10 percent recently. Overall prices were increased last year by 35 percent.

### Japan Will Decide Sept. 2 On Supplemental Budget

TOKYO, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government is not scheduled to make an official decision until Sept. 2 on whether it will enact a supplemental budget to stimulate its economy. But with certain important economic indicators flagging, there is a growing consensus among analysts that something has to be done to keep the nation's economic recovery from running out of steam.

Kichiro Miyazawa, director general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, recently pointed to expectations that the volume of Japanese exports will decline in the fiscal year ending next March 31 as a result of the yen's appreciation. Therefore, if Japan is to meet its widely bemoaned goal of 7 percent economic growth during the year, a supplementary budget to boost domestic consumption probably will be needed, he indicated.

Toshiro Doke, president of Keidanren, has expressed similar concerns. He said today the powerful federation of economic organizations will shortly recommend a 4-trillion yen (\$21-billion) supplementary budget, up from an earlier three trillion, and a cut in long-term interest rates.

Already economic barometers

are showing signs of stagnation; the mining and manufacturing production index declined in June for the first time in eight months, and reports are expected to show that production remained flat in July and August.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading economic newspaper, recently estimated that unless the government takes additional refinancing steps, growth will be only 4.9 percent this fiscal year.

Mr. Fukuda and his political advisers have been reluctant to reduce taxes, but even some senior members of his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party have joined labor unions and opposition parties in calling for a sizable cutback in income taxes.

Business leaders, labor unions, opposition parties and many economists contend that public-works spending — \$22.7 billion of the present \$180.5-billion budget — does not stimulate consumer demand. Consumer spending accounts for about half the total gross national product.

Mr. Fukuda's government opposes a tax cut because of shortages of funds for some spending programs in the current budget.

### Raising \$200 Million in Asian Markets

#### Sime Darby Rides the Acquisition Trail

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 8 (NYT) — Southeast Asia's largest conglomerate, Sime Darby, is on the acquisition trail. It is raising more than \$200 million from the Singapore and Kuala Lumpur capital markets to finance its purchases — the largest corporate loan ever sought here.

As was to be expected, the loan was oversubscribed, with subscriptions totaling \$260 million to \$280 million from about 30 banks. However, the loan was not too well received either in Singapore or Kuala Lumpur. The margin over the prime was, as one banker said, "a bit too fine" — 1.375 percent in Singapore and 0.87 percent in Kuala Lumpur.

The business community is astounded by Sime's intentions. Its chairman, Tun Tan Siew Sin, says that, because the group is negotiating with 20 or more parties on possible takeovers or collaboration, he cannot say precisely what the next move will be, but he is willing to discuss his broad goals.

In 1977, half of Sime's \$61-million profit came from plantations in Malaysia, Indonesia and Bangladesh. Tun Tan wants to make the group, which produces palm oil, rubber, cocoa and tea, less vulnerable to cyclical fluctuations in commodity prices by going beyond production and into processing operations.

He took over after a boardroom battle in early 1977 that resulted in the replacement of his predecessor and three British directors by widely known business figures from Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines. Since then the group has embarked on a major expansion of its palm-oil refining capacity.

But not much progress has been made in rubber, which is now the group's second biggest commodity, because of the switch of acreage to palm oil and cocoa, with their higher profit potential. As Tun Tan says, the main obstacle is the lack of technical ability, which he wants to acquire by buying companies in Europe or Australia with the proper technological background.

"Joint ventures don't really suit Sime; we are big enough to go it alone," Tun Tan said in an interview.

view, "although we may have to opt for collaboration if there is no alternative."

He is also pulling out of Europe, which apparently does not suit his broad strategy. Sime has, for instance, sold Marryat & Scott, its once wholly-owned U.K. subsidiary that makes elevators and escalators. But at the same time it has consolidated control over a Singapore engineering company by buying out other shareholders, suggesting that it is looking worldwide in search of profits.

In fact, this is what the boardroom battle that brought Tun Tan to power was about. The argument pressed by regional shareholders was that since the bulk of the group's ownership, assets and profits came from within the region, Sime ought to deploy its talents and resources primarily to the region's benefit.

Now, 60 percent of the holding company's \$35.72 million in capital is owned by Malaysian entities and 30 percent by Singapore investors. But the company is still incorporated in Britain, although this is expected to change soon. The headquarters has been moved from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur. The British are in a minority on the board, but the executive committee, which oversees day-to-day operations, is still wholly British.

## Peru Agrees To Terms of IMF Credit

**Government Delays Announcing Details**

LIMA, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The International Monetary Fund and Peru's central bank have reached agreement on terms of a stand-by credit arrangement after 16 months of negotiations.

The subject is so delicate here that financial aides have not yet officially announced the agreement and they say privately that they intend to put it off till the last possible moment. However, a letter has been sent to the IMF in Washington confirming that a set of targets agreed to in negotiations in Lima during July are now government policy. Formal approval is scheduled for mid-September at the next IMF board meeting.

The reluctance to acknowledge the deal seems to reflect more than the military government's penchant for secrecy. It also has to do with the seriousness of the economic recession — the worst ever — and the appearance of a constituent assembly, elected on June 18 and formally installed July 28.

In theory, the assembly's job is limited to drawing up a new constitution, but already it has indicated that it is going to play a part, possibly a major one, in running the country. It has, for instance, appointed special commissions to deal with strikes and these bodies may clash with the labor ministry, politicians say.

The agreement with the IMF will undoubtedly force further austerity and hardship on Peru's lower and middle classes, already battered by the recession. The idea, as with all the fund's "stabilization" programs, is to put some order back into the country's public finances and to reduce inflation — currently running at around 80 percent on an annual basis — to manageable levels.

The main features of the arrangement, according to finance officials here, are:

- Unfinanced "bank" credit to the central government is to be kept to 65 billion soles (about \$462.5 million).
- Interest rates, which are legally controlled, will increase by an average of 12 percent. The prime rate to borrowers will be about 35 percent on an annual basis. Treasury bonds will carry tax-free coupons of 31.5 percent, which the IMF wants increased again later in the year.
- The rate of devaluation of the sol against the dollar will be speeded up to about 205 by the end of the year. The current rate is 154.
- Credit to the private sector will be cut, but not as sharply as was originally feared. This means businessmen, already badly battered on all sides and suffering a recessionary market, should at least be able to borrow money, although at high rates.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### National Opposes Texas Airlines Bid

National Airlines has filed a formal charge with the Civil Aeronautics Board accusing Texas International Airlines of violating federal securities laws in its takeover bid for National. It urges the CAB to take indefinitely any action on Texas International's application to assume control of National and to order a broad review of competitive and public-interest questions if any CAB hearing on the Texas International control application ultimately is held. This would include, National says, an examination of reports that Texas International plans to use foreign capital to acquire control of National. The petition also charges that Texas International's parent firm, Jet Capital, is an investment company within the meaning of the 1940 Investment Company Act and that this could limit its legal ability to acquire National Airlines shares.

### Aeritalia Sees Gain in Boeing Pact

Aeritalia expects to receive 2 billion lire (about \$2.4 billion) over 10 years in its joint venture with

Boeing to build the 767 and 777 aircraft. The contract, which gives Aeritalia a share of between 15 to 20 percent in production of the mid-size 767 and 777 planes, will be signed next week, says Franco Viezzoli, head of state-owned Finmeccanica, the airline's parent company. The 2-trillion-lire figure is the value of payments for the first 1,000 planes.

### Plessey Sees Uptrend

Plessey's performance is expected to continue on an uptrend in the current fiscal year ending March 31, says chairman Sir John Clark. "With a record order book of £700 million, our sales prospects in the current year are promising," he explains. The company is taking "vigorous action" over problems in the Garrard consumer electronics subsidiary, which posted a loss of \$5.6 million in 1977-78, including a large bad debt. Continuing Garrard losses will depress results, especially in the first half of the current year, but thereafter "we expect overall performance and profitability to show improvement on the growth pattern of last year," he says.

## Thomson Empire Shifts Base to Canada

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Aug. 8 (NYT) — The wealthy Thomson empire, which numbers The Times of London among scores of other properties, plans to move its operating base from Britain to Canada, allowing it greater opportunities to invest profits from North Sea oil.

The reorganization is intended to establish a Canadian holding company free of British monopolies legislation, foreign-exchange controls and dividend limitations. The company, to be called the International Thomson Organization, will be merged with the Thomson Organization, the main British company. The change, it is expected, will be formally approved at an extraordinary general meeting next month.

The Thomson Organization, established by Canadian publisher Roy Thomson (later Lord Thomson of Fleet) in 1959, said its main investments will remain in Britain. It has a £100-million investment program and a £70.3-million oil exploration and development project in Britain.

The new Canadian company will take over the Thomson family interests in the North Sea oilfields, Piper and Claymore, which are highly lucrative although not yet at peak production. In Britain, the company's publishing interests are so large that expansion in that direction would certainly run afoul of the Monopolies Commission. Thomson owns the nation's Yellow Pages, dozens of regional newspapers and other publications. It also has sizable holdings in transportation, taxis and the travel and airline business.

Furthermore, if the North Sea oil profits flowed into Britain, regulations on the transfer of foreign-ex-

change would hamper their investment abroad. With a Canadian base, they are expected to be used for investing in Canada and the United States, particularly for ventures in publishing.

Recently, staff members of The Times, and its sister paper The Sunday Times, which has been plagued by industrial unrest, received a letter from the Thomson management indicating that, if strike and slowdown tactics continued at the paper, a shutdown in November could not be ruled out.

But with the details of the reorganization before them, Thomson news employees can either take comfort that their bosses can afford to pay heavily for a quiet newspaper life, or, conversely, be worried because they can afford to drop both of these "quality" papers into

the North Sea and not notice the splash.

Kenneth Thomson, the second Lord Thomson, has undertaken to keep The Times and The Sunday Times going. But it is doubtful whether he derives the same personal satisfaction from them that his late father did.

The Thomson family owns about 80 percent of the Thomson Organization shares. The company, which has a stock market capitalization value of about \$380 million, forecasts earnings this year will be about \$45 million, with \$31 million of it from North Sea oil.

The outside shareholders — 7,500 residents of Britain — will receive, through a complex share exchange, new stock in a Canadian company that includes all the Thomson-family oilfield interests.

### Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Int'l Minerals & Chemicals		Norton Simon	
Year ended June 30	1978	4th Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,364	Revenue.....	672.80
Profits.....	120.10	Profits.....	31.90
Per Share.....	6.61	Per Share.....	0.66
Year ended June 30	1977	Year ended June 30	1977
Revenue.....	396.40	Revenue.....	2,430
Profits.....	31.70	Profits.....	115.80
Per Share.....	1.75	Per Share.....	2.43
LTV		Tenneco	
2nd Quarter	1978	2nd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,330	Revenue.....	2,150
Profits.....	33.41	Profits.....	118.30
Per Share.....	2.24	Per Share.....	2.24
6 months	1978	6 months	1977
Revenue.....	2,570	Revenue.....	4,190
Profits.....	8.41	Profits.....	228.40
Per Share.....	0.49	Per Share.....	2.19

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

### NEW ISSUE

August, 1978

## 1,500,000 Shares Continental Telephone Corporation Common Stock

<b>E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.</b>		<b>Drexel Burnham Lambert</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>Bache Halsey Stuart Shields</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>The First Boston Corporation</b>	<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>Dillon, Read &amp; Co. Inc.</b>	<b>Donaldson, Lufkin &amp; Jenrette</b> <small>Securities Corporation</small>	<b>Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.</b>	
<b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Lazard Frères &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group</b> <small>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith Incorporated</small>		
<b>Paine,Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Salomon Brothers</b>		
<b>Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Warburg Paribas Becker</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.</b>	
<b>The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.</b>		<b>Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.</b>	
<b>ABD Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Atlantic Capital</b> <small>Corporation</small>	<b>Basle Securities Corporation</b>	
<b>EuroPartners Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Robert Fleming</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Kleinwort, Benson</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>New Court Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Nomura Securities International, Inc.</b>		
<b>Scandinavian Securities Corporation</b>	<b>SoGen-Swiss International Corporation</b>		
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<b>Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.</b>		<b>Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.</b>	
<b>Banque Nationale de Paris</b>	<b>Banque Vernes et Commerciale</b>	<b>Bergen Bank</b>	
<b>County Bank</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Hessische Landesbank</b> <small>—Girozentrale—</small>	<b>Sal. Oppenheim jr. &amp; Cie.</b>	<b>Pictet International Ltd.</b>
<b>Pierson, Heldring &amp; Pierson N.V.</b>	<b>Banca della Svizzera Italiana</b>	<b>Veirens-und Westbank</b> <small>AG</small>	







12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock
High Low Bid Ask Bid P/E	High Low Bid Ask Bid P/E	High Low Bid Ask Bid P/E
Close	Close	Close
12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock	12 Month Stock
High Low Bid Ask Bid P/E	High Low Bid Ask Bid P/E	High Low Bid Ask Bid P/E
Close	Close	Close

12 Month Stock					5yrs					Close					Chgs								
High	Low	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.
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34s	125s	NMSIC 92	1.7	37	39%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
134s	125s	NMSIC 92	5.5	8	19	12%	14%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
237s	16																						

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Midday Indicated Prices			
Amerex 8-87	95½ 96½	Alchellin 9½-86	100% 101½	Carnation 4-88	79½ 81½
Ashland 7½-82	96% 97%	Midd Intl 8½-86	98% 99%	Chesapeake 5-88	131 133
Austroaltria 8½-82	97% 98%	Montreal 9½-83	100% 101½	Chrysler 4¾-88	66½ 70%
		NCBond 8-87	93½ 94%	Chrysler 5-88	72 74
		Northern 9½-86	100% 101½	Co.Fyde 8-88	219 220½

ADLands 84-84-2	93/94	94/94	NBrunswick 8-84	97/94	98/94	Dorland 426-57	81	83
BStokya 79-84	93/94	94/94	NZeland 91-82	100/94	101/94	EastKodak 415-86	84	86
Barclows 81-92	96	97	NZeland 94-83	100/94	101/94	Ford 6-86	96/94	98/94
BCHvd. 74-85	93/94	94/94	NrpKombik 81-81	95/94	96/94	Ford 5-88	84	88
Bell Con 73-87	96/94	97/94	Norskdyg 92-82	94/94	95/94	GenElec 414-87	82	84
BFCF 84-83	98/94	99/94	Norwary 81-81	98/94	99/94	GenEneac 415-82	82	85

Brown 93-84	93	100	
Brumby 93-85	93	100	
Brookfield 93-85	93	94	
Cac Bear 93-84	93	99	
Cac Bear 93-85	93	99	
Cac Bear 93-86	93	99	
Cac Bear 93-87	93	99	
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Cac Bear 97-02	93	99	
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Cac Bear 97-25	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-26	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-27	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-28	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-29	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-30	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-31	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-32	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-33	93	99	
Cac Bear 97-34	93		

EIB 8-29-89	96%	97%	TMAY 7-4-87	91%	92%	RCA 5-88	82%	84%
EN Aquil 8-14-85	96%	96%	Textron 7-4-87	95	96	Revlon 4-4-83	100%	102%
EMI 1-6-89	99	100	Transaccon 8-86	98%	99%	Revlon 4-4-87	136%	138%
Ericsson 8-2-89	97%	98%	Transcon 7-2-87	96%	97%	Spartan 4-4-88	97%	99%
Esso 8-86 nov	99	100	UnOil 7-2-87	96%	97	Soulois 4-4-87	83%	84%
Euroline 8-15-83	99	100	UnOil 8-87	96	97	Soulois 4-4-87	83%	84%

[illegible]

<b>NEW YORK IAPJ—</b>	<b>Closing Prices, August 8, 1978</b>	PiedAvt	13	13½
The following list is a		PierceS5	16¾	17¼
		Pinkett	22	24

[illegible]

Anheuser-B	27½	28	EIMobul	6	6¼	Hall's	27½	28	SellsDetl	8¾	9
AnloCo	9	9½	EnrDev	19½	20¼	Mallkrl	37¼	38¼	SvcsMstr	26½	27½
Arcadian	13½	14	Enwstt	4½	5½	MotAsst	23½	23¾	Shoemarl	22½	23½

[illegible]

Captex	14%	14%	HenrDF	23	23%	NUCLT	24%	24%	Up-Str	10	10%
CareCo	8%	9%	Holabm	2%	2%	NWING	18%	10%	ValyGas	9%	10%
CnVCS	15%	15%	Hoover	12%	13%	NWSIPS	18%	18%	VanDus	17%	18%
				3%	0%	Marcell	18%	10	Vancou	5%	5%

[illegible]

COOPER ADRIANO INTERNATIONAL FINANCE B.V.

**CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET INTERNATIONAL FINANCE B.V.**  
**U.S. \$10,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1985**

Notice is given pursuant to condition of the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned notes that the rate of interest (as there defined) for the interest period (as therein defined) from 9th August, 1978 to 9th February, 1979 is at the annual rate of 9 1/8 per cent. The U.S. \$ amount in which the holders of coupon No 1 will be entitled on duly presenting the same for payment on 9th February, 1979 will be U.S. \$46.54, subject to such amendments thereto (or appropriate alternative arrangements by way of adjustment) which we may make, without further notice, in the event of an extension or shortening of the above-mentioned interest period.

**EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY LIMITED**  
 (Agent Bank)

24th August, 1978.

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... ..

**Executive Directors of the International Banking Group**  
James Hildebrand, Warren Hutchins, Milan Kemo,  
Gerard Troncin and Stephen Wilberding.

## ings no other

**ings no other  
stitution can do.**

billion in syndicated bank loans during 1977, a notable increase over the \$140 million of managerships in 1976.

Commercial loans to corporate and governmental clients grew from \$63 million in 1976 to \$204 million at year-end 1977.

**Eurodollar securities trading: \$3.25 billion**

In 1977, Merrill Lynch's International Banking Group trading volume in the Eurobond secondary markets was 62% greater than 1976.

### Mergers and acquisitions

The Group's contacts make it an important source of merger and acquisition candidates around the globe. Merrill Lynch assisted in 47 projects involving mergers,

acquisitions, divestitures or tender offers in 1977.



**Merrill Lynch**  
Merrill Lynch

 Merrill Lynch  
International Banking Group

and, Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., Merrill Lynch Government  
the Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc. group of companies.

rd., Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., Merrill Lynch Government  
the Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. group of companies.

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...no other

billion in syndicated bank loans during 1977, a notable

**Eurodollar securities trading: \$3.25 billion**

### Mergers and acquisitions

Merrill Lynch assisted in 47 projects involving mergers, acquisitions, divestitures or tender offers in 1977.

 Merrill Lynch  
International Banking Group

the Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. group of companies.

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Jul	59.50	59.50	58.00	58.00	-
Aug				56.25	-

Total open interest Mon. 7,749, up 213 Fr.									
<b>ICED BOLLIES</b>									
26,980 lbs. cents per lb.									
Sep	42.70	42.70	45.70	45.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70
Oct	42.70	42.70	44.70	44.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70
Nov	42.70	42.70	44.70	44.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70
Dec	42.70	42.70	44.70	44.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70
Jan	42.70	42.70	44.70	44.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70
Feb	42.70	42.70	44.70	44.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70
Sales Mon.									
Total open interest Mon. 5,291, off 84 Fr.									
<b>SHELL EGGS</b>									
23,396 doz. cts. cents per doz.									
Sep	53.00	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Oct	53.00	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Nov	53.00	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Dec	53.00	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Jan	53.00	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Feb	53.00	53.00	54.50	54.50	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
Est. sales: 254; sales Mon.									
Total open interest Mon. 1,714, up 9 Fr.									
<b>PLATINUM</b>									
30 day adv. dollars per troy oz.									
Sep	267.00	270.25	265.00	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25
Oct	267.00	270.25	265.00	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25
Nov	267.00	270.25	265.00	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25
Dec	267.00	270.25	265.00	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25
Jan	267.00	270.25	265.00	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25
Feb	267.00	270.25	265.00	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25	270.25
Est. sales: 1,556; sales Mon.									
Total open interest Mon. 7,774, up 25 Fr.									
<b>LUMBER</b>									
100,000 bd. ft. dollars over 1,000 bd. ft.									
Sep	221.80	221.80	217.50	217.50	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70
Oct	221.80	221.80	217.50	217.50	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70
Nov	221.80	221.80	217.50	217.50	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70
Dec	221.80	221.80	217.50	217.50	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70
Jan	221.80	221.80	217.50	217.50	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70
Feb	221.80	221.80	217.50	217.50	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70	218.70
Est. sales: 1,773; sales Mon.									
Total open interest Mon. 5,181, up 4 Fr.									
<b>U.S. TREASURY BILLS</b>									
91 million; 10% of 180 pct.									
Sep	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Oct	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Nov	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Dec	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Jan	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Feb	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Mar	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Apr	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
May	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Jun	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21	92.21
Est. sales: 1,578; sales Mon.									
Total open interest Mon. 28,850, off 263 Fr.									
<b>IMM Futures</b>									
August 8, 1978									
<b>SWISS FRANC</b>									
Sep	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Oct	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Nov	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Dec	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Jan	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Feb	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Mar	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Apr	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
May	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Jun	597.9	598.1	594.0	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1	598.1
Initial 0.00 omitted									
<b>GUILDER</b>									
Sep	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Oct	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Nov	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Dec	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Jan	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Feb	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Mar	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Apr	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
May	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
Jun	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	440.0
<b>FRENCH FRANC</b>									
Sep	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Oct	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Nov	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Dec	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Jan	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Feb	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Mar	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Apr	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
May	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
Jun	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80	277.80
<b>YEN</b>									
Sep	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Oct	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Nov	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Dec	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Jan	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Feb	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Mar	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Apr	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
May	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
Jun	338.4	338.2	337.7	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4	338.4
<b>STERLING</b>									
Sep	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Oct	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Nov	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Dec	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Jan	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Feb	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Mar	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Apr	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
May	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
Jun	1927.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0	1925.0
<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b>									
Sep	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Oct	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Nov	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Dec	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Jan	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Feb	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Mar	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Apr	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
May	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
Jun	87.44	87.70	87.57	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44	87.44
<b>DEUTSCHE MARK</b>									
Sep	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Oct	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Nov	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Dec	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Jan	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Feb	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Mar	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Apr	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
May	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
Jun	304.9	307.8	304.5	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7	307.7
<b>NEW HIGHS-157</b>									
<b>ATO INC</b>									
Albercon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf
Alcon	ExAmf	Mcron	ExAmf						

NEW LOWS—5  
Barber Oil  
Burns, R.L.  
Marion  
Firestone  
Residence  
Yates  
Zurn Inc.  
Texaco  
WFM-TV

## Venezuela Says Rise in Oil Price Is 'Imminent'

BOGOTA, Aug. 8 (Reuters)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said today an increase in oil prices is imminent.

He told a press conference industrialized countries suffer economic stagnation because of Third World customers had purchasing power.

Meanwhile, in New York, Mohammed Jaidah, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, affirmed the cartel is considering holding an emergency meeting soon, but added that no decision has yet been taken. Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, he declined to say when or where any conference would take place or what it would discuss.

However, informed sources in Kuwait reported that OPEC president and Kuwaiti Oil Minister Khalifa al Sabah was contacting colleagues in OPEC about a possible emergency meeting to discuss prices.



12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev										
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev										High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev										High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close Prev										
154	68	AAAR	.480	24.10	6	10.15	154	512	+26	23	114	DENTPI	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LANECO	.16	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
155	68	AAAP	.36	24.10	6	10.15	155	512	+26	24	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
156	68	AAAS	.36	24.10	6	10.15	156	512	+26	25	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
157	68	AAAT	.36	24.10	6	10.15	157	512	+26	26	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
158	68	AAAV	.36	24.10	6	10.15	158	512	+26	27	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
159	68	AAAZ	.36	24.10	6	10.15	159	512	+26	28	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
160	68	AAAL	.36	24.10	6	10.15	160	512	+26	29	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
161	68	AAAM	.36	24.10	6	10.15	161	512	+26	30	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
162	68	AAAN	.36	24.10	6	10.15	162	512	+26	31	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
163	68	AAAO	.36	24.10	6	10.15	163	512	+26	32	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
164	68	AAAP	.36	24.10	6	10.15	164	512	+26	33	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
165	68	AAAS	.36	24.10	6	10.15	165	512	+26	34	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
166	68	AAAT	.36	24.10	6	10.15	166	512	+26	35	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
167	68	AAAV	.36	24.10	6	10.15	167	512	+26	36	114	DESSUJ	.306	1.418	28	214	21	21	—	1	184	44	LEAR	.40	23.4	4	5	5	5	—
168	68	AAAZ	.36	24.10	6	10.15	168	512	+26	37	114	DESS																		

[illegible]

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.S.	Gld.	RF can.	Swe/cr.	Dan./kr.
Amsterdam	2.1605	4.175	108.53	49.59*	0.2333		6.99*	127.13	39.55*
Brussels (c)	31.26	60.645	15.764	7.1945	3.742	1.45195		18.455	5.785
Frankfurt	1.9955	3.8354	45.69	2.382	62.20	6.245		36.50	10.50
London (a)	1.97525		3.8325	1.9125	1.13625	60.67	2.2745	10.65	
Milan	156.90	161.730	420.14	191.82		367.43	26.68	109.99	151.12
Paris	4.263	8.497	210.40		52.105	201.97*	13.98	57.10	17.98
Zurich	1.93595	3.97015	105.290*	38.67135	0.2323	76.45995*	5.4111		31.0715

\* Following figures are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish: Kroner; 5.464; Ecuador: 65.2; Israel: 17.215; Puerto: 75.70; Schilling: 14.425; Sw Krona: 4.047; Yen: 167.335; West. Krona: 5.251; Fly Mark: 4.1414; Belgian Franc: Franc 32.295; Hong Kong: \$ 4.0665; Singapore: S. 2.778; Canadian: \$1.8775 US cents.

(a) Commercial Franc. (†) Units of 100. (‡) Units of 1000. (¶) Units of 10,000. (‡) Amounts needed in 1978.

Closing Prices August 8, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
All quotes unless unless marked S

	High	Low	Close	Chg
4100 Achillies	514 1/4	514 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
400 Acklands	612 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4	
12700 Amico E	519 1/4	519 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/4
2100 Alfa Ind A	56 1/4	56 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
26443 Alfa Gas A	815 1/4	156 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
1500 Alpe E	52 1/4	10 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
8550 Am Bonaro	538 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+ 1/4
3000 Andros W	37 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4	
400 Argus C FR	41 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
8730 Alfo A	215 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
4425 Bif. Con	217 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	
4100 Benlifer C	41 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
29603 Bank N S	82 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
50 Bofon B	512 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
1500 Broler R	82 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
1650 Brompton	511 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
16400 Canad	185 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
3400 Brande M	511 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
6245 BRUPP	534 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/4	
5165 Brusse	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
6300 BSCF	350 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/4
1650 Budon Auto	372 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
1013 Bussan Fds	519 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
712 CAA E	514 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
54033 Cad Frv	514 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
4172 Cal Parc A	54 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
1170 Camilo	474 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
9500 C Natl West	512 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
5400 C Polys C	52 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
4000 Con Perm	51 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
1525 C Trust A	52 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
290 C Trust	519 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
300 Cobdrey A	518 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
7200 Cal C	51 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
1145 CGE	527 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
7727 C1 Bk Cam	525 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
27700 Cal Tix A	525 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
1400 C Utilities	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
21000 C Dill	417 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
45888 Caster	510 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
5590 Colomes	380 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+ 1/4
5000 Chiron D	525 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
710 C Holiday	525 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
100 Con Bids	352 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/4
1190 Con Bids	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
9088 Con Bids	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
3000 Con Fordy	370 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+ 1/4
5400 Con Fordy	370 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+ 1/4
6700 Crulmet	380 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+ 1/4
2200 Con Intl	514 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
3000 Cyprus	519 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
5200 Con Fordy	510 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
200 Con Fordy	510 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
1431 Denison	527 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
3900 Dickson	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
5000 Dickson	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
3525 Don Store	518 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/4
3000 Dyck	519 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
5400 Dyck L	517 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
1138 Ecol Andl	390 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+ 1/4
3000 Ecol Andl	390 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	+ 1/4
5500 Emco	525 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
6112 Frican C	525 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
7900 Frican C	527 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
9300 Fed Ind A	56 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/4

[illegible]

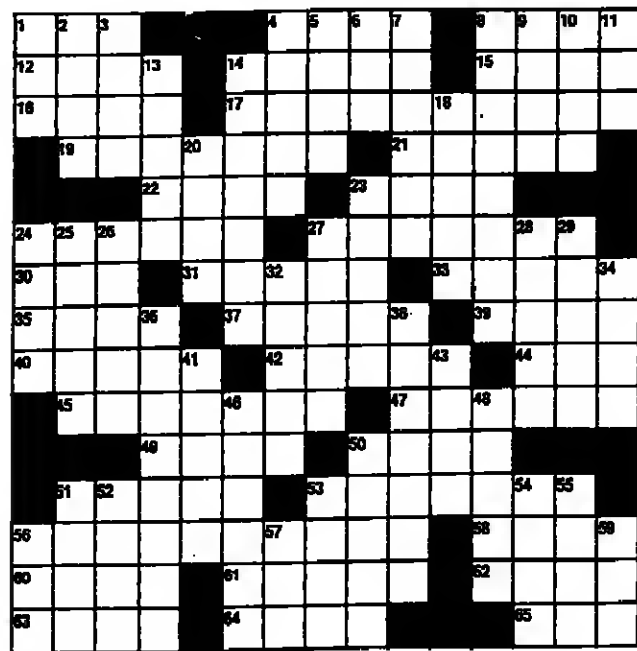
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 North Sea feeder
  - 4 "Big A" sound
  - 8 Leather named for a Western city
  - 12 Electrical unit
  - 14 Regional
  - 15 Muscat is its capital
  - 16 On — with (equal to)
  - 17 Alchemist's challenge
  - 19 Highest spot on earth
  - 21 Site of Bogus Basin ski resort
  - 22 — libre
  - 24 Throw things at
  - 25 — Islands, supposed fountain of youth site
  - 27 Money in Madrid
  - 30 Mauna
  - 31 Silver Springs neighbor
  - 32 Made tucks
  - 33 G.I. offense
  - 37 Stubborn
  - 38 Be worthy of
  - 39 Exposed
  - 40 Improve
  - 41 Give — try
- DOWN**
- 1 Girl saved by Uncle Tom
  - 2 Act listlessly
  - 3 Dubrovnik resident
  - 4 Stupid; fishy or meal
  - 5 Bland dweller
  - 6 Word with cake
  - 7 New West
  - 8 Buriel's dream
  - 9 Biblical book
  - 10 Reduce
  - 11 Massachusetts cape
  - 13 Rome's Fountain of
  - 14 "The Beautiful"
  - 15 Play parts
  - 16 City once called
  - 17 Lake's Crossing
  - 18 Washington posed for him
  - 19 Spill the beans
  - 20 Midwest Indians
  - 21 N.Z. Polynesian
  - 22 Pen for Pedro
  - 23 Be in store for
  - 24 Violently
  - 25 Bout
  - 26 Doyen
  - 27 Natives of Beirut
  - 28 Lasted
  - 29 Cut
  - 30 Artist Charles
  - 31 Gibson
  - 32 Uttered loudly
  - 33 Pershing's men
  - 34 Brewery product
  - 35 Gary or Eugene
  - 36 Affirm
  - 37 Word with fire or footed
  - 38 Left the bus
  - 39 Hand over
  - 40 Scribe or de Rival
  - 41 Pitchblende, e.g.
  - 42 Snakelike fish

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	24	75	fair	MADRID	23	73
ALBUQUERQUE	25	77	showers	MIAMI	27	81
ALBUQUERQUE	25	78	fair	MILAN	27	80
ALBUQUERQUE	30	86	fair	MONTREAL	28	82
ALBUQUERQUE	24	76	fair	MOSCOW	18	64
ALBUQUERQUE	29	84	fair	MUNICH	12	53
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	rain	NEW YORK	28	82
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	overcast	RIO DE	29	84
ALBUQUERQUE	22	72	fair	OSLO	22	72
ALBUQUERQUE	22	72	showers	PARIS	15	59
ALBUQUERQUE	24	75	fair	PRAGUE	13	55
ALBUQUERQUE	20	68	overcast	ROME	26	78
ALBUQUERQUE	26	79	fair	SOFIA	38	101
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61	overcast	STOCKHOLM	20	68
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61	overcast	TEHRAN	35	95
ALBUQUERQUE	21	70	cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61	rain	TOKYO	29	84
ALBUQUERQUE	13	55	showers	TUNIS	29	84
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	overcast	VIENNA	19	59
ALBUQUERQUE	25	77	fair	WAKESAW	27	81
ALBUQUERQUE	25	78	fair	WASHINGTON	24	75
ALBUQUERQUE	27	81	fair	ZURICH	11	52
ALBUQUERQUE	25	77	overcast			
ALBUQUERQUE	20	68	cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

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August 8, 1978	
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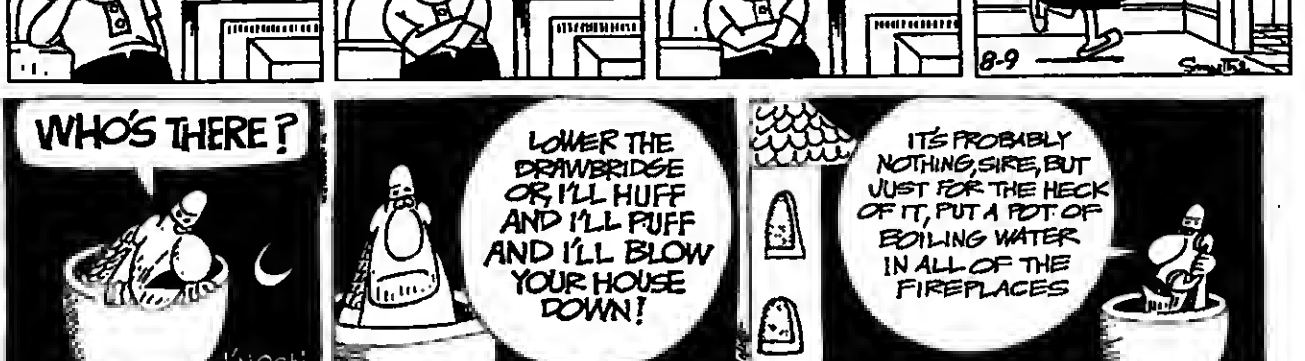
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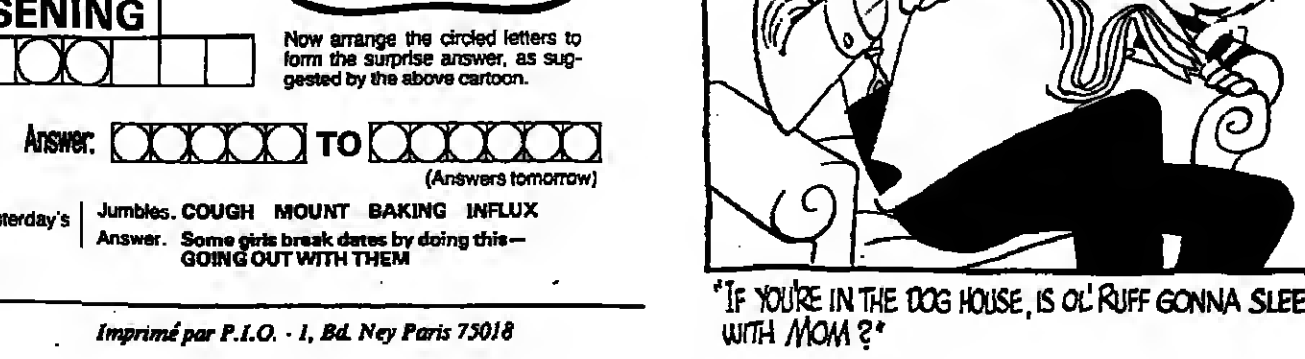
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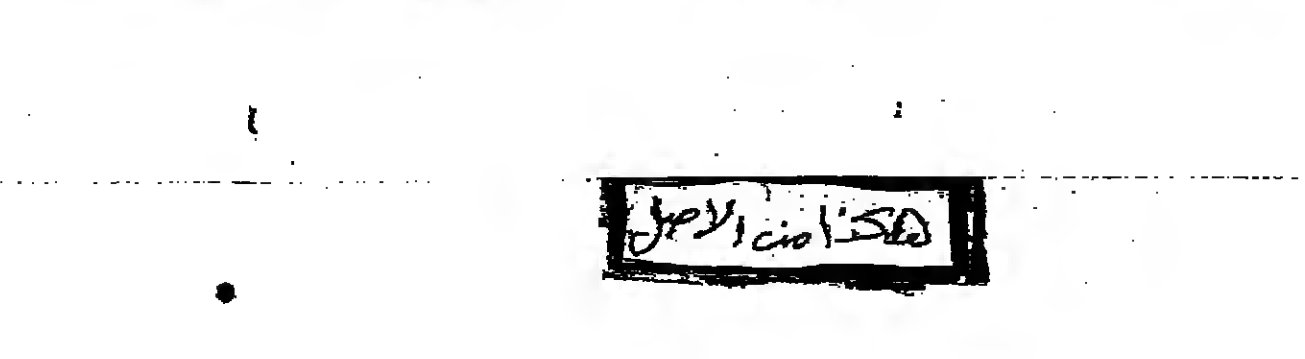
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BOOKS

William Faulkner  
Toward Yoknapatawpha and Beyond  
By Cleanth Brooks. Yale University. 456 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

CLEANTH Brooks's new book is a companion volume to his widely and deservedly admired "William Faulkner: The Yoknapatawpha Country," first published 15 years ago. In the great flood of Faulkner criticism of the past 30 years or so that first book stands as a landmark; its analysis of the great novels set in Yoknapatawpha County, Faulkner's fictional "postage stamp of native soil," has yet to be matched.

"William Faulkner: Toward Yoknapatawpha and Beyond" examines the rather meager body of writing that Faulkner set outside Yoknapatawpha: poetry, occasional prose and five novels. The book will be of less general interest than the first because the material it discusses is less interesting. But as Brooks correctly observes, "However limited, however perfunctory, the works of a man of genius are rarely completely unrewarding." And because the critic at work here is Cleanth Brooks, a scholar of formidable powers and a graceful writer, the book is intrinsically interesting.

Its greatest value lies in its discussion of Faulkner's artistic metamorphosis. His earliest influences, as Brooks traces them, were romantic: Swinburne, Mallarmé, Rostand. But then he began to read essentially anti-romantic writers — Houseman, Eliot, Joyce, Cabell — and as he came under their influence he found his own romanticism challenged. Brooks correctly argues that he remained a romantic throughout his career, and that much of the fine tension in his work derives from the conflict between his romantic impulses and the hostility of the 20th century to them: "... in spite of his early fascination with the innovative writers of the 20th century, his growth to artistic maturity is largely the story of his taming of his romantic tendencies and his bringing them into fruitful relation with the counterforces emanating from the new literature of the 20th century."

In Faulkner's apprenticeship Brooks locates two conflicts: between the romantic and the realistic and between the regional and the universal. He was able to resolve them both: the first by permitting tension to exist, the second by finding universal themes within the regional setting in which he found his artistic home.

Finding that home was not easy, and Faulkner did a great deal of mediocre writing before he settled down to Yoknapatawpha in "Sartoris." Of the apprenticeship work, only his first novel, "Soldier's Pay," has genuine merit; considering how much it has been derided, it is refreshing to find Brooks accurately assessing it as an impressive first novel. He has few kind words for the poetry, however, and even fewer for Faulkner's second novel, "Mosquitoes."

After Faulkner settled into Yoknapatawpha, he moved outside it in only three novels. The best of them is "The Wild Palms." "Fylon," as Brooks notes, contains some fine writing but overall is only mediocre. As for "A Fable," it is a strained attempt at a grand thematic statement; some Faulkner critics have worked themselves into elaborate contortions trying to find merit in it, but Brooks finds almost none and he is right.

The rest of "William Faulkner: Toward Yoknapatawpha and Beyond" consists of a thoughtful essay on Faulkner's concepts of

Jonathan Yardley is book editor of the Miami Herald.

Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	CHESAPAKE, by James A. Michener	James A. Michener	1
2	SCRIPPS, by Judith Krantz	Judith Krantz	2
3	BLOODLINE, by Sidney Sheldon	Sidney Sheldon	3
4	THE WOMEN'S ROOM, by Marilyn French	Marilyn French	7
5	THE COMPLETE WORKS OF NANT, by Robert Ludlum	Robert Ludlum	5
6	THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GARP, by John Irving	John Irving	4
7	STAINED GLASS, by William F. Buckley Jr.	William F. Buckley Jr.	6
8	EYE OF THE NEEDLE, by Ken Follet	Ken Follet	9
9	THE LAST CONVERTIBLE, by Anton Myrer	Anton Myrer	8
10	MARTIN, by James Carroll	James Carroll	12
11	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	Belva Plain	10
12	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Brautigan	Richard Brautigan	14
13	THE HUMAN FACTOR, by Graham Greene	Graham Greene	13
14	THE SILMARILION, by J.R.R. Tolkien	J.R.R. Tolkien	10
15	FINAL PAYMENTS, by Mary Gordon	Mary Gordon	5

U.S. May Raise Duty-Free Limit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — U.S. travelers returning from abroad would be able to bring in purchases valued up to \$300 without paying duty under compromise legislation approved yesterday by House-Senate conferees. The present limit is \$100 per person.

For those bringing back free-port purchases from U.S. insular possessions, the limit would be \$600 instead of the present \$200.

Supporters of the change said the increase reflects reduced purchasing power of the dollar. The bill re-allocates unused portions passed earlier by the House and Senate. It now goes back to each chamber for approval.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The bidding on the diagramed deal needs some explanation. South in fourth seat opened one heart, and heard his partner respond two clubs. This was the Drury convention, promising heart support and interest in game. Most South players would sign off to indicate a minimum opening, but South was in a bullish mood and took a shot at four hearts. His prospects improved when West chose to lead a club, destroying one of the potential tricks for the defense.

The club nine was in the closed hand, and the ace and king of trumps were cashed. This collected the queen, and South had solved two of his problems. He led a diamond to dummy's king, and East took the ace and led a club.

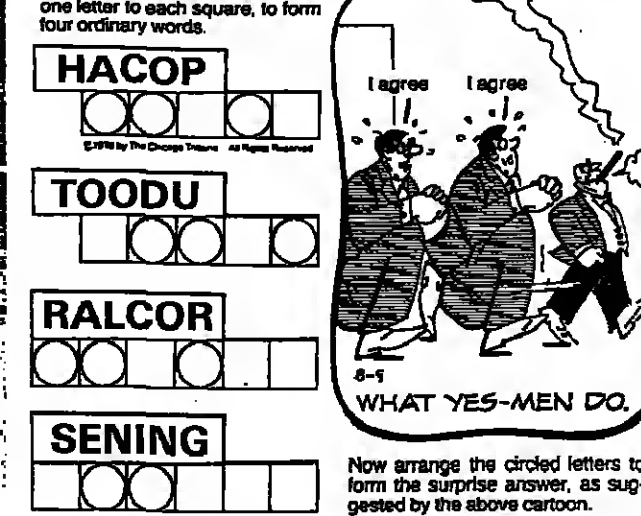
South took the ace, ruffed the club jack, and had to break the spade suit. He led to the ten, losing to the jack, and was forced to ruff and a diamond return. In order to lead a second spade from the dummy, he had to use a trump entry, and when the spade king lost to the ace, another diamond forced out his last trump, and he was down two.

In the replay, the same contract was reached, and West led a diamond, apparently the right start for the defense. But when East won, he

NORTH			
♠ 9	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10
♠ 10	♥ 10	♦ 10	♣ 10

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HACOP

TOODU

RALCOR

SENING

Answer: COUGH MOUNT BAKING INFLUX

DENNIS THE MENACE



"If you're in the dog house, is ol' Ruff gonna sleep with Mom?"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018







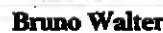
## Senatorial Splendor

Not surprisingly, the Senate has been embarrassed by being caught with its new building in a cost overrun of 250 percent just now when

The late Sen. Everett Dirksen, chiding his colleagues for spending money on a project in which he had no interest, once summed up the threat succinctly, "A billion here — a billion there" he said, "and pretty soon you're talking about real money."

## A Revealing Portrait of Bruno Walter

Forty-eight years later, in a letter to his



invited for lunch and dinner every day. But

"What atrocities are happening in a similar context, I have only recently learned through a friend, namely that Beethoven's Fifth Symphony was played in jazz-style. By such crimes, nothing is evidenced except ig-

law enforcement officers' word that is accepted," he said. Burke was arrested May 26 after an altercation at the Centerfold Club in Davie, Fla. He was indicted on misdemeanor charges of disorderly intoxication, resisting a police officer, and possession of a firearm. White House reporters, returned from a nine-day vacation smoking cigars, Powell was asked whether he had "sworn off for good." "I'm not ready to make that statement," Powell said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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